FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Gasoline, Oil Price Increase Noted, Explained D 1
New Prices 15 Oct D 1
TV Explains Price Rise D 1
Commentators Discuss, Analyze Polish Situation D 2
Sojka on Phone-In Program D 2
Solidarity Escalates Anarchy D 5
[Minarik in Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Oct]
Solidarity Goal: 'Chaos' D 7
[Bratislava PRAVDA 9 Oct]
Congress 'Buried Illusions' D 8
[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 9 Oct]
Officials Meet With Libya's Foreign Secretary D 9
Chnoupek Gives Luncheon D 9
Strougal Receives At-Turayki D 9
Husak Receives At-Turayki D 10
Joint Communique With PCP on Cunhal Visit D 10
[RUDE PRAVO 9 Oct]
Dzur Joins in Army Day Observance 6 October D 12
Order of Day Issued D 12
[PRACE 6 Oct]
Army Rally Address D 13
[Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Oct]
Soviet Guests at Rally D 15
Article on Army Day D 16
[Dzur in RUDE PRAVO 6 Oct]
Briefs: Autumn Field Work Progress D 18

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Angolan President Begins Official Visit E 1
Dos Santos Arrives 12 Oct E 1
Honecker Awards Order E 1
Talks Held 12 Oct E 2
Toasts Exchanged E 3
13 Oct Visit to Schwedt E 7
Dos Santos Address Cited E 7
Cooperation Agreement, 14 Oct E 9
Joint Declaration E 9
14 Oct Departure E 12

HUNGARY

Reportage of Angolan President's Official Visit F 1
Kadar Dinner Toast F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 8 Oct]
Dos Santos Dinner Toast F 2
Assembly Session Attended F 3
Dos Santos Ends Visit F 3
Losonczi Speaks at Rally F 4
Dos Santos Speaks at Rally F 4
Joint Communique Published F 5
[NEPSZABADSAG 10 Oct]

POLAND

Government Accepts Solidarity Talks Proposals G 1
Strike Alert in Piotrkow Trybunalski Continues G 2
Solidarity-Government Talks G 2
Strike Alert Continues G 2
Resolution Adopted G 2
Regional Strikes, Protest Activities Reported G 3
Talks Begin in Sieradz G 3
Ultimatum Announced G 3
Zyrardow Strikes Continue G 4
Possible Krosno Strike G 4
Upcoming Factory Strikes G 4
Chemical Industry Strikes G 4
Strike Update G 5
Koszalin Powerplant Strike Alert G 5
Szczecin Taxi Drivers Protest G 6
Suwalki Strike Alert Called Off G 6
Walesa, Solidarity Delegation Arrive in France G 6
Predeparture Interview G 6
Walesa Press Conference [Paris] G 7
Walesa Favors IMF Membership [AFP] G 8
Delegation Begins Talks G 8
7 Oct Walesa Speech Concludes Solidarity Congress G 9
[SLOWO POWSZECHNE 8 Oct]
Press Conference After Newly-Elected KKP Session G 9
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 9-11 Oct]
GLOS PRACY Comments on Solidarity Program G 12
SZTANDAR MLODYCH on Solidarity Price Hike Stand [8 Oct] G 13
LE FIGARO on Conditions for 'National Union' G 13
[Margueritte, Paris, 13 Oct]
Wozniak Holds Talks With Autonomous TU Officials G 15
Warsaw PZPR Committee Holds Plenum Session G 15
Plenum Continues G 16
Further Reports on Plenum G 16
Barcikowski Addresses Plenum G 17
Olszowski Supports Politburo Statement G 17
Milewski Interviewed on Solidarity's Negation G 18
PZPR Liberals Attack Party's Hard Line [AFP] G 19
Rakowski Urges Steps To Build Cooperation G 20
Commission on Social Conflict Explains Tasks G 21
Gdansk Party Meeting Discusses Causes of Crisis G 21
Kubiak, Others Attend G 21
Kubiak's Address [TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Oct] G 22
Gdansk Voivodship Committee Discusses Reform G 22
Gdansk Paper Rebuts Party Committee's Criticisms G 23
[GLOS WYBRZEZA 2-4 Oct]
Central Committee Secretary on Nation's Plight G 23
[TRYBUNA LUDU 5 Oct]
PZPR Youth Commission Discusses Education G 24

ROMANIA

Polish Government Takes Measures To Halt Crises H 1
[SCINTEIA 14 Oct]
Ceausescu Greets Egypt's Mubarak on Election H 1
President Greets Khamene'i on Recent Succession H 2
[SCINTEIA 8 Oct]
Fintinaru Suggests Freeze on Military Spending H 2
[SCINTEIA 7 Oct]
Ceausescu Toasts Jospin at Bucharest Luncheon H 5
[SCINTEIA 8 Oct]
Ionita Receives PRC Civil Aviation Official H 5
Palestinian National Council Chairman Departs H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

BORBA on PZPR: 'Between Hammer and Anvil' [13 Oct] I 1
Convention on Border With Bulgaria Signed I 2
[POLITIKA 10 Oct]
Transportation Talks With Albania Held 8-10 Oct I 2
Ljubicic Receives Libyan Armed Forces Chief I 2
LCY Secretary Holds Talks With CCP Delegation I 2
[BORBA 9 Oct]
Kraigher Congratulates Iran's Khamene'i I 3
[BORBA 13 Oct]
Bolder Steps Needed to Deal With Ailing Economy I 3
[BORBA 6 Oct]
Splijak Denounces 'Commissars' in Trade Unions I 4
[BORBA 30 Sep]
SAWPY Meeting Views Marxist Education at Schools I 6
Republican, Provincial Presidents Meet I 6
Report on Serbian LC Central Committee Session I 7
Kosovo SAWP Discusses Intranational Relations I 10
Briefs: Ships for USSR; Macedonian Electricity Restriction I 10

GASOLINE, OIL PRICE INCREASE NOTED, EXPLAINED

New Prices 15 Oct

LD141944 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The Czechoslovak Federal Price Office announces that following a decision of the federal government the following retail prices will apply as from tomorrow, 15 October:

Super grade gasoline will be Kcs 9 per liter; special grade gasoline Kcs 8 per liter and regular gasoline Kcs 7.50 per liter. The price of diesel both for vehicles and heating has been set at Kcs 3.50 per liter. The price of oil will go up by an average of 35 percent.

The new gasoline prices will be reflected in the relevant (categories). These measures apply to both socialist organizations and to the population. Their aim is to attain greater saving in the consumption of and an improvement in the economic handling of petroleum products.

TV Explains Price Rise

LD150440 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Czechoslovak Federal Price Office announces that following a decision of the federal government the following retail prices will apply as of tomorrow, 15 October:

Super grade gasoline will be Kcs 9 per liter; special grade gasoline Kcs 8 per liter and regular gasoline Kcs 7.50 per liter; the price of diesel both for vehicles and heating has been set at Kcs 3.50 per liter. The price of oil will go up by an average of 35 percent.

The new gasoline prices will be reflected in the prices of taxi services. These measures apply to both socialist organizations and to the population. Their aim is to attain greater saving in the consumption of and an improvement in the economic handling of petroleum products.

This is a rise in the price of fuel and heating oil. Looking at the annual average of consumption we find that the socialist organizations will feel the brunt of the measure while individual consumers will feel only about one-sixth of the rise. The new price of heating oil affects a limited number of households, and national committees are able to mitigate its impact.

This is an unpopular measure but inevitable and understandable for anyone who follows the development of the world economic situation as well as the changed conditions in which our economy operates.

In brief, the growing consumption of oil products cannot be covered by additional imports from nonsocialist states. This would be beyond our means. But let us come back to the situation within our economy. Despite a number of measures aimed at rationalizing fuel consumption, the limits and consumption norms are not being observed this year. That is why, hand in hand with the changed prices, the federal government is adopting stricter measures in order to ensure a more economical use of motor vehicles in the state administration, in economic and social organizations.

Better management is needed in all types of transportation and we know only too well that this is possible.

Every consumer will be able to work out here and now how much less to travel and how to travel more economically so that he should not be affected too much by the changed prices. Leading workers in organizations, who now have a greater responsibility for unused vehicles, unnecessary trips, bad norms and further cases of waste, will have to think along the same lines.

A substantial portion of the price increase can and must be absorbed by reducing consumption and a better organization of overall transportation. A number of people will start thinking in this context also about living standards. But this, whether we like it or not, depends on the quality and quantity of our work.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS, ANALYZE POLISH SITUATION

Sojka on Phone-In Program

LD141808 Prague Domestic service in Czech and Slovak 1507 GMT 14 Oct 81

["Studio 7" phone-in program with Prague Radio's Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka; program is interspersed with musical interludes -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] Frantisek Sojka, our permanent correspondent in the Polish People's Republic, is briefly here in Prague at the moment. It is a good tradition that Czechoslovak Radio's foreign correspondents always visit Studio 7 during their stay in Czechoslovakia, but Comrade Sojka's visit is particularly important since the situation in the country in which he works is growing steadily worse owing to the extremist counterrevolutionary forces of the so-called Solidarity.

Comrade Sojka, you left Poland about 24-30 hours ago and during that time reports about new strikes started to come in. The first question will no doubt interest all listeners: What has been going on in Poland following the conclusion of the deliberations of the so-called Solidarity in Gdansk? Why is the wave of strikes growing again? What is the political and economic situation at the moment? This will, by the way, answer a question from our listener, (Milena Kuncova) from Prague 7. But before you start your answer, here is a word for our listeners.

Dear listeners, you can join our discussion by dialing the following Prague telephone number: 260151, and phoning in your questions. And now, Frantisek Sojka.

[Answer] I think we will deal with all the questions in some detail, so let me start with the situation during the last few hours. Reports about strikes continue to come in and there are other reports about Solidarity threatening strikes. We also know that the Solidarity leadership is urging its local organizations to call these strikes off. I would like to say that these requests are not dictated by an attempt to stabilize the situation but, on the contrary, the Solidarity leadership does not wish to weaken the concentration of its forces by minor conflicts; not before, say, a call for a general strike. The leadership is well aware that the recurrent strikes are tiresome for the public, that people doubt that these strikes can achieve anything. It is also true that people working in enterprises are frequently forced into strikes through physical and psychological terror exerted by Solidarity officials. The strike wave which is now under way was forecast during the congress. At one of the press conferences there, it was stated that Solidarity was anticipating strikes to break out as soon as 3 days after the end of the congress. The present strikes are the result of Solidarity's unrealistic demands, unrealistic because, among other things, an increase in the rations of foodstuffs is not possible for the simple reason that there is nothing to be rationed; the farmers have not produced enough and there simply is n[illegible] the money to buy from abroad. It is interesting to note that Solidarity is well aware of this and yet it is misusing the situation to step up the tension, to attack the government and the party, and, above all, to push through its long-term economic and political demands laid down, among other things, at the forementioned Gdansk rally.

[Question] Here is a question from listener Jindra from Prague who asks: Who financed the so-called Solidarity rally?

[Answer] Who financed the rally of Solidarity? Naturally, some of it came from Solidarity's funds but the question is, where are these funds coming from? Of course, Solidarity leaders do not like to boast about the fact that the greater part of these funds is coming from various subversive anticommunist centers in the West, from right-wing trade union organizations in the West, and partly from membership dues paid by Solidarity members.

[Question] And now more questions. What role is being played by the church in the current Polish events? For example, did it take an active part in the recent Solidarity rally we have already mentioned?

[Answer] One could put it as follows: Since the liberation of Poland the church has never come to terms with the path of socialist development. During certain periods, sometimes covertly and sometimes publicly, it has acted against socialism. Likewise, it has made a tremendous contribution to the setting up of both Walesa's and Rural Solidarity. I remember that one of the Catholic weeklies carried an interview, a few weeks ago, with a delegate [as heard] of the Polish primate, (Romuald Kukulowicz) who has been Solidarity's adviser from its very inception. So this illustrates the close relationship with such advisers and experts from the very beginning. It is also characteristic that Cardinal Wyszynski had, since 1948, been thinking about the establishment of trade unions different from those in existence, trade unions not governed by class principles. This was the previous Polish primate. And the present primate, Glemp, as you may remeber, in fact opened Solidarity's congress by celebrating a mass there. And also the sermons delivered at Solidarity's congress, delivered by priests, frequently amounted to advice and instruction on how to act, and Solidarity's leaders acted upon it.

The other thing is that during the congress the church was active behind the scenes. It was possible to see priests moving from one group of delegates to another, particularly before the adoption of some resolution or before voting. The behind-the-scenes activity of the church was very noticeable at the congress and, we can say, has been and is very prevalent within Solidarity.

[Question] The high religiousness not only of Solidarity members but of Poles in general is evident in normal life in Poland. Religious faith is apparently very strong among the Poles. Could you say a few words about this? Some concrete situations, your own findings, have you noticed this?

[Answer] The influence of the church is very negative. It is demonstrated also in the fact that it is trying to win ever-broader influence in education, especially in culture, since it is aware of the importance of these spheres. We must also take into consideration that at the moment Poland is one of the most Catholic states in Europe, and in the world; over 90 percent of the people are believers.

[Question] One more question. Masa Fischerova, from Prague has phoned: Western interference in Polish affairs is often mentioned. Are there some concrete facts confirming this?

[Answer] Of course, there are many instances. Let us take a fact doubted by no one: All those antisocialist organizations and groupings exist thanks to financial and material aid from the West. All their little bulletins, periodicals and pamphlets are mostly printed on machinery manufactured in the West. Now in the past the support given to these antisocialist, illegal organizations was covert... [interrupted]

[Question] Ideological support?

[Answer] Yes, ideological but also material and financial. Of course, there has been support from the intelligence transmitter Free Europe, but there are also publishing houses, for example in France and other countries, which have been publishing literature with antisocialist contents and then it is illegally transported into Poland where it is disseminated. For example, one of the evident instances is the fact that in the past, I think about 2 years ago, about 40,000 history textbooks were smuggled into Poland, so-called true history, of course.

[Question] I read an article in today's RUDE PRAVO -- It was written by Comrade Lipavsky, RUDE PRAVO's correspondent in Warsaw -- and it says that between December 1980 and July 1981, 32 delegations of the so-called Solidarity visited capitalist countries where they requested materials and ideological support. We know, of course, that they are receiving this support, quite openly nowadays.

[Answer] Yes, they are receiving this support. At the Solidarity congress in Gdansk, at a press conference there, we asked about these facts, about the funds coming in from the West. Naturally, no one provided an answer to this question.

[Question] Another question from a listener, Mrs Slezakova from Prague 10: What position do Polish students adopt to the situation in Poland? I know this is a very vast subject. It would require a detailed explanation.

[Answer] This is really a vast subject because there are several student organizations in Poland today. The best known, or rather the largest, are the Socialist Union of Polish Students and the so-called Independent Students' Association which has close ties with Solidarity and with the church.

[Question] What about the rural areas? There the situation is surely different from the urban areas?

[Answer] In the rural areas the situation is really different. There we find one of the reasons why, for example, compared with last year, the procurement of slaughter cattle from private farmers will be about 600,000 tons lower. Those 600,000 tons of meat could not have simply been lost; they must be somewhere but do not reach the market, and yet in certain procurement centers Solidarity even arbitrarily confiscates cattle for its members for its organizations.

[Question] Another question: Our listener Macha from Prague wants to know something about the role of the U.S. Embassy in supporting Solidarity?

[Answer] I cannot answer this question, but.... [interrupted]

[Question] We are, of course, referring to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

[Answer] I can merely say that its officials were present at the Solidarity congress and moved around freely among journalists and the delegates.

[Question] Comrade Klimes from Prague 4: Does not the election of a pope of Polish nationality influence the exacerbation of the situation in Poland?

[Answer] I would say that this is inevitable, because first of all there has been an immense revitalization of the church which has become extremely active. Moreover, the Polish Church is receiving greater support and help from abroad, and this also has a very adverse effect on the rise of nationalism.

[Question] A listener, Miss Kostalova from Prague, wants to know to what extent the Polish public is objectively informed about the true state of affairs in the country.

[Answer] Well, this is a complicated question. The fact is that if we look at the Polish dailies we can see that with the exception of some official reports by the Polish news agency, one daily places emphasis on this event, another on another event; moreover, the views expressed by commentators sometimes differ, sometimes considerably. But it must be said that the Polish reader has a picture of the events. In my opinion there is lack of a more objective, I would say, a more profound class analysis of the roots of the existing causes of various strikes and demands. There is not enough clarification of the long-term objectives, in other words, of what is concealed in seemingly innocent demands, information concerning strikes, and that these are not isolated or sporadic provocations but a well-aimed policy pursued by the Solidarity leaders, and before I forget, we must also remember that there is a huge network of bulletins, magazines and various lampoons published by Solidarity which naturally have a very negative impact on society, on the public. In other words, any move by the government toward implementing an economic reform, toward stabilization, is immediately attacked by Solidarity which claims that this move is an attack on Solidarity, on living standards, and so forth.

Solidarity Escalates Anarchy

AU141520 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Oct 81 p 6

[Pavol Minarik article: "Escalation of Anarchy and Chaos; Who in Poland Is Getting Ready for a Bloody Confrontation?"]

[Text] "Solidarity's" advisers and leaders have already raised more than enough accusations against Polish party and state bodies. No sober-minded person can agree with those false assertions. Yet the statements by a certain Marian Jurczyk, the "independent trade unions'" big gunner who won the second largest number of votes during the recent "Solidarity" congress, losing the elections only to Lech Walesa, are a bit too much even in the present Polish turmoil. This 46-year-old smart-looking "Solidarity" leader declared the following at a recent meeting in the Polmo enterprise in Szczecin, according to GLOS SZCZECINSKI: "We are prepared for a bloody confrontation. A few people from the central, voivodship and other party committees will die, and a few of our people will die, but we will prevail." In reality, Jurczyk was much more unscrupulous in his speech than was the passage quoted by the newspaper for the public: He said that the time has come to break up the ties with the Soviet Union and that "Solidarity" is ready to literally knock out the entire PZPR Central Committee and the voivodship committees.

In Michnik's Footsteps

This amounts, quite unambiguously, to provoking a bloody confrontation, or to be more accurate, a civil war. The author of those statements ardently follows in the footsteps of the Polish counterrevolutionary Adam Michnik who, as his contribution to the "Solidarity" congress -- incidentally, the congress paid due tribute to him, Kuron and others -- called for setting fire to party committee buildings, hanging communists and destroying everything in the Polish People's Republic that is associated with socialism. And, mind you, the "Solidarity" leaders and their advisers claim to be the only force capable of leading the country out of its crisis. In this way? The recent congress of the "independent trade unions," which lasted all of 18 days, gave a clear antisocialist blessing to all this. Of course, the declarations issued by the "Solidarity" congress included several stylistically well-construed formulations designed to show the public at home and abroad that the "independent rade unions" only wish Poland well. The reality, however, is completely and diametrically different from the high-sounding rhetoric. What prevailed were statements attacking the socialist gains of the Polish working people and completely denying the results achieved in the period of building socialism in Poland. Several delegates were shameless enough to demand a return to private enterprise and, in this context, did not hesitate to falsely blame the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the present critical situation in Polish society.

Who Is To Be Served by This?

Here the question comes to mind: Who and which goals are to be served by the concepts of certain gentlemen who want to replace socialist ownership across the board with group ownership and shareholding companies with the significant participation of foreign capital? Many capitalist concerns would certainly welcome such a solution. Foreign capital would be especially interested in the extraction of raw materials. Already prior to World War II, most Polish mines were in foreign hands. Indeed, he who desires such a change wants to turn back the developments in People's Poland to the situation that existed decades ago.

The congress of the "independent trade unions" also stressed the demand for "Solidarity's" even greater access to the mass information and propaganda media. Some delegates expressed their "disappointment" with the fact that party and state bodies prevent "Solidarity" from broadcasting its own programs on radio and television and from distributing its press, all of which spread inflammatory material against people's power. At the same time, they accused some information media of falsely informing Polish society about the situation in the country, which allegedly is not that bad. It requires a great deal of cynicism to talk like this. This is claimed by those who do not see or do not want to see that, because of their endeavor, the rationing system had to be reintroduced into the country after 30 years, that part of industry does not function and that the national economy depends on foreign aid, without which it would collapse. It was especially the leadership of the "independent trade unions" that demanded that Polish Television and Radio put rose-tinted spectacles on the public's eyes. If the government does not meet this demand, "Solidarity" allegedly will enforce it by its well-tried methods. To demonstrate their resolve, they refused, for example, to accredit Polish Radio and Television reporters at the congress.

Craving for Unlimited Rights

A large part of the discussion at the "Solidarity" congress revolved around the laws on the self-management of work collectives and on state enterprises, which were recently approved by the Polish People's Republic's Sejm. The delegates insisted that the collective's council should have the unlimited right to decide about the overall activity of an enterprise, including cadre issues. The resolution adopted by the congress on this issue unscrupulously accuses the Polish People's Republic's supreme legislative body of an alleged failure to respect the "Solidarity" leaders' demands and of having "willfully" approved the laws. At the same time, counter to the law, the delegates called for a referendum in individual enterprises and demanded changes in the two laws. They called on the work collectives to set up some sort of self-management bodies, not on the basis of the law but according to "Solidarity's" own principles.

In this context, it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the concept of a comprehensive economic reform originated with the PZPR and that "Solidarity" representatives took part in drawing it up. However, they have obviously forgotten what they themselves endorsed at that time and now accuse the party and the government of arrogance. But what else if not a manifestation of arrogance is the disdainfully formulated proposal of the Gdansk congress for a referendum, which is to be held even if not sanctioned by the Polish People's Republic's Sejm?

Evident Counterrevolutionary Line

At the conclusion of the congress, which became primarily a tribune for asserting the "Solidarity" leaders' political ambitions, the delegates adopted a programmatic resolution. It clearly transpires from it that the "independent trade unions" do not intend to put an end to the endless strikes and other pressure actions and want to continue to escalate chaos, anarchy and social tension. They seek a complete change in the socialist system in Poland and the country's attachment to the West.

This is a counterrevolutionary line, which runs counter to the gains achieved by the Polish working people in the years of people's power. That is why no one should be surprised by the position of the Polish Government that it will employ the means required by the situation to defend the state, nor do the harsh words contained in the recent statement of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo conceal the truth. They have aroused keen interest and many people in Poland endorse them. However, there are also "Solidarity" organizations that reject such an assessment and accuse the party of "attacking the workers class" as a whole. "We have never attacked the working people, who joined 'Solidarity' in the hope that it would create conditions for a better life and better work, to work for socialism and Poland," Miroslaw Milewski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, said on Polish Television Sunday evening. "We attack those who deliberately incite the workers class against the government and the party. They reproach us," he went on to say, "for being allegedly against the line of understanding. The party has always been and will always be for understanding. However, that cannot be accomplished by words, only by deeds. And the enemy is not interested in such deeds."

The enemies of people's power in Poland are interested primarily in instigating anarchy and chaos. And that is not a way toward establishing order and calm. They violate laws and rights with impunity. And, when someone behaves like this without having to bear the consequences for his deeds, his appetite is -- metaphorically speaking -- growing with the food, food that has a bitter taste for the overwhelming majority of Polish society.

Solidarity Goal: 'Chaos'

AU131806 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Oct 81 p 7

[CTK Warsaw dispatch: "Organizers of Premeditated Chaos"]

[Text] Warsaw (CTK) -- Wednesday night, after 12 days of deliberate procrastinations and scarcely constructive deliberations, the second part of the "Solidarity" congress ended in the Oliwia Hall in Gdansk. Its course has shown with absolute clarity that "Solidarity" has turned into an opposition political force seeking to liquidate the PZPR's leading role and to change the socialist system in Poland.

The almost 900 delegates made use of this forum to unscrupulously attack the PZPR, the Polish Government and the Polish People's Republic's ties of alliance. Quite overtly, and with impunity, all kinds of antisocialist, anti-Soviet and anti-Czechoslovak leaflets and other materials were distributed at the congress.

Fresh evidence of "Solidarity's" antisocialist character was also furnished by the "termination" of the so-called Committee for Political and Social Self-Defense (KOR), which means that it has, in fact, merged with "Solidarity," where KOR leaders function as advisers.

According to the Auditing Commission's report, "Solidarity" has to its credit several tens of thousands of dollars, donated for its subversive and antisocialist activity by generous Western sponsors, especially the American rightwing AFL-CIO trade union federation.

In their demagogic speeches in the discussion, the participants in the congress concentrated particularly on the laws regarding the self-management of work collectives and state enterprises, which were approved by the Polish People's Republic's Sejm. They insisted that the collective's council, as one of the management bodies of an enterprise, ought to have the unrestricted right to decide about the enterprise's overall activity, including cadre issues. In a resolution adopted on this issue by the congress, the delegates shamelessly accuse the Polish People's Republic's supreme legislative body of having failed to respect the demands of "Solidarity" leaders and of having "willfully" approved the laws. At the same time, in the resolution, unscrupulously and contrary to the law, they call for a referendum in individual enterprises and demand changes in the two laws. They also incite work collectives to set up some sort of self-management bodies in accordance with "Solidarity's" own principles.

Another target of attacks and insults addressed to the government was and continues to be its decision to raise the prices for tobacco products. Even though an agreement on this issue was reached during previous talks with "Solidarity," as declared by the Polish Government, the union's leaders have used the price increase as a pretext for threatening new strike and other pressure actions. The congress has not contributed in the least to a constructive solution to the present extraordinarily grave political, economic and social situation in the country. On the contrary, in their contributions to the discussion some delegates completely rejected the party and state leadership's efforts to deal with the present situation, and even attacked the entire economic reform put forward by the government. Several delegates shamelessly demanded a return to private enterprise and, in this context, did not hesitate to mendaciously and demogagically blame the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the present critical situation in the Polish national economy.

In other resolutions, the delegates openly attacked the Polish working people's socialist accomplishments and completely negated the results achieved in the period of building socialism in Poland. In their provocative resolution on national education, the participants in the congress denied and sullied the results of Polish science and culture thus far, and demanded that "Solidarity" should exercise control over the educational system. They also demanded that conditions be created "for a free development of culture corresponding to the broad recognition of the role of the church in Polish history."

The congress also stressed the demand for "Solidarity's" even greater access to information media. Many delegates expressed their "disappointment" with the fact that the party and state leadership prevents "Solidarity" from broadcasting its own programs on radio and television, and from distributing its press. They shamelessly threatened that if the government does not yield, "Solidarity" will employ its means of pressure to enforce this. To demonstrate this, they refused to accredit employees of Polish Radio and Television at the congress.

The Gdansk congress reelected Lech Walesa as "Solidarity's" old-new chairman. After several days of discussions, the participants in the congress also elected members of this organization's National Consultative Commission and Auditing Commission.

In the conclusion of the congress, which became a tribune for asserting the "Solidarity" leaders' political ambitions, the delegates adopted a "programmatic resolution." It clearly transpires from this that "Solidarity" does not at all intend to put an end to its endless strikes and other pressure actions and wants to continue to escalate chaos, anarchy and social tension.

Congress 'Buried Illusions'

AU131815 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 9 Oct 31 p 2

["HC"-signed commentary: "After the 'Solidarity' Congress"]

[Text] The second round of the Polish "Solidarity" congress came off similarly to the first round: It became a mass producer of demogogy, empty talk and, most of all, anti-socialist fury. The tone was set again by political gamblers who have inscribed on their banner everything conceivable, with the exception of that which ought to be the law for genuine trade union activity in a socialist state. Even before the congress ended it was clear that the Gdansk meeting would complete what some "Solidarity" leaders have been seeking from the very beginning -- the transformation of a trade union into a political organization uniting all counterrevolutionary forces.

This was demonstrated in the discussion and is particularly distinctly manifested in the program which "Solidarity" approved. This program has assumed the form of being counter to that of the party and government of the Polish People's Republic.

One does not even once come across the world "socialist" in it, but, on the other hand, it refers to the "complete reconstruction of the state and economy." One can find many diverse ideologies in it but as a whole it is concentrated around a single central idea -- the objective to introduce a different political system in Poland, to be more precise, to restore the bourgeois democratic system with a strong religious tinge. The aim is, in general, a return to the conditions of prewar Poland, closely linked with the West.

Let us be straightforward -- it is a program of counterrevolution with the very transparent goal of gradually taking over power in the state, which allegedly "failed." It seems that the "Solidarity" leaders are attracted by the idea of an open political struggle and, as everything suggests, they have opted for confrontation with the party and state leadership, even at the price of dragging their own country into a catastrophe.

As we remember very well, various "doctors" of the socialist system once tried to implement the same policy, albeit in different colors, in our country. Therefore, we are asking with growing alarm what will happen in Poland next, how will it all end? The Gdansk congress has only made this question more dramatic.

The economic problems in this neighboring country are growing worse. There is a lack of basic foodstuffs and people are highly irritated and tired. Many people perhaps waited for what "Solidarity" would say, expecting that it would finally call on its members to work hard. The congress, however, ostentatiously avoided such urgent questions. "Basically, the delegates said nothing, apart from insults at the Soviet Union and socialism," noted a Western journalist in Gdansk.

At the congress, a very active role was played by delegates from illegal groupings such as KOR or the so-called Confederation. It was they who took the lead in the sharp attacks on the party and government, who demanded that "Solidarity" seize control of the mass information media as a step toward seizing power. This is not at all surprising. The KOR leaders have their share in everything that leads Poland into crisis. And people like Kuron recently bragged for the whole world to hear that it was they who came up with the idea to break up the Polish trade union movement and set up so-called independent trade unions. Neither is it a secret that this fifth column of imperialism, now concentrated in "Solidarity" following its dissolution, is linked with anticommunist centers in the West and counts on their being its protector. The Gdansk congress has shown what "Solidarity" is turning into and which forces it intends to serve. It has buried many illusions about this organization harbored by many a Pole. And that is good, perhaps, because the fronts of the struggle that is still under way have become more clearly defined.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH LIBYA'S FOREIGN SECRETARY

Chnoupek Gives Luncheon

LD141336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, gave a luncheon today in honor of 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for liasion of foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is on a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. It was attended in the Cernin Palace by Matej Lucan, deputy federal premier; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front; Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; and other representatives.

Strougal Receives At-Turayki

LD141730 Prague CTK in Czech 1555 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 14 Oct (CTK) -- Visiting Libyan Secretary for Foreign Relations 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki was received here Wednesday by Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal for talks on bilateral relations and world topics, in particular the latest developments in the Middle East.

The two officials pointed out that an important impulse for expanding bilateral relations was given by the recent meeting of the leaders of Czechoslovakia and the Libyan Jamahiriya.

Husak Receives At-Turayki

LD142004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, today received 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign affairs secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah at Prague Castle. The Libyan guest is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit. In a friendly talk they appraised the results attained in Czechoslovak-Libyan relations and noted that the outcome of the negotiations between the highest representatives of the two states held in Libya in September created conditions for their further intensification in all spheres of mutual interest. When reviewing the current international situation they exchanged views on certain topical questions.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH PCP ON CUNHAL VISIT

AU131746 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Oct 81 pp 1, 7

[Joint CPCZ-Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) communique issued on the 4-8 October visit by a PCP delegation, led by Secretary General Cunhal, in the CSSR]

[Text] Prague, 8 Oct (CTK) -- A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], led by Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal, paid a visit to the CSSR on 4-8 October 1981 at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Other members of the delegation were Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Department of the PCP Central Committee, and Francisco Lopes, member of the Central Committee and member of the PCP Lisbon city party organization's leadership.

The talks with the PCP delegation were conducted by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. Members of the CPCZ delegation were Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; and Michal Stefanak, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department. The PCP delegation visited Bratislava, where it met with Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The talks between the two delegations were held in an atmosphere of traditional friendship, comradely relations and international solidarity.

The delegations informed one another about the situation in their countries and about the activity of their parties. The CPCZ delegation expressed the international solidarity of the communists and the people of the CSSR with the struggle waged by the PCP for the rights of the working people, for safeguarding the accomplishments of the April revolution and for strengthening the democratic regime anchored in the constitution.

The CPCZ highly values the PCP's principled and creative Marxist-Leninist policy, the PCP's firm bonds with the workers class and the working masses and its faithfulness to the principles of proletarian internationalism. The CPCZ regards the PCP's experience to be a significant contribution to the treasury of the world communist movement.

In the name of Portuguese communists, the PCP delegation expressed high appreciation for the success achieved by the nations of Czechoslovakia under CPCZ leadership in the construction of socialism. It reaffirmed the PCP's firm solidarity with the activity of Czechoslovak communists in the interest of the prosperity of the working people and defending peace. In the name of Portuguese communists, it expressed thanks for the international solidarity extended by the Communist Party and the people of Czechoslovakia to the PCP and the people of Portugal.

The delegations devoted great attention to the questions of the international and workers movement. The opinion of the two delegations is that the current grave situation in the world demands strengthening the unity and cohesion of communist and workers parties in the joint struggle for democracy, national independence, peace and socialism.

The two sides underscored the historical victories achieved by the working people and nations, and at the same time expressed their concern over the serious danger jeopardizing peace, freedom and the independence of nations as the consequence of the aggressive policy of American imperialism and the most reactionary NATO circles.

Today, the two fraternal parties regard as their important and urgent task fighting together with all progressive, democratic and peace forces for the relaxation of international tension, for reducing armament and for disarmament, for averting the danger of nuclear war, and for beating back the plot of international imperialism, above all of the United States, which -- in an attempt to stop and reverse the inevitable process of revolutionary changes in the world -- is betting on the card of feverish armament, a policy from the position of strength, intervention and aggression.

The CPCZ and PCP are convinced that the socialist countries, the workers movement in the capitalist countries, the national liberation movement and all forces of peace and social progress are a reliable pillar and a guarantee of stopping the aggressive imperialist policy.

The two sides are in favor of an immediate opening of serious and constructive negotiations with the aim of halting the arms race, achieving a reduction of armaments and disarmament, and liquidating the most serious hotbeds of tension and war in various parts of the world. In this respect they underscored the great importance of the peace proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

The two delegations resolutely condemn the plans of American imperialism to install new nuclear missiles in Europe, push through Spain's joining NATO and expand the territorial extent of this aggressive pact. They warmly welcome the increasing struggle of the working people and the broadest strata of the population of a number of European countries against these plans, and for peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

They expressed their international solidarity with the working people and nations fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism, fascism and racism. They fully support the people of Angola, Namibia and other countries in southern Africa in their struggle against the policy of apartheid and aggression conducted by the South African racist regime; the liberation struggle of the people of Palestine and other Arab countries; and the struggle of the nations of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan against the attacks of American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists. They support the people of Mozambique, Ethiopia, South Yemen and other countries who have chosen the path of socialism, and are thus showing to other nations which liberated themselves from the colonial yoke, the path of genuine national and social emancipation.

The two delegations expressed their solidarity with the PZPR, the Polish people and all forces fighting for the defense and strengthening of socialism, and against the increasing subversive activity of domestic counterrevolutionary forces, which are actively supported by imperialism. The defense and strengthening of socialism in Poland are not only in the interest of the Polish people, but also in the interest of the working people and nations of all countries, and in the interest of the defense of peace.

The two sides noted that despite all the dangers and risks provoked by the hazardous policy of the Reagan administration and its most reactionary allies in NATO, the main factor of world development remains the growth of the forces of democracy, peace, freedom of nations, social progress and socialism. They are convinced that the united struggle of these forces will defend peace and ensure the further development of the world revolutionary process.

A protocol on cooperation between the CPCZ and the PCP for the 1982-83 period was signed at the end of the PCP delegation's stay in the CSSR. The PCP delegation invited a CPCZ Central Committee delegation to visit Portugal. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

DZUR JOINS IN ARMY DAY OBSERVANCE 6 OCTOBER

Order of Day Issued

AU081719 Prague PRACE in Czech 6 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[CTK report: "From Minister M. Dzur's Order of the Day"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The order of the CSSR Minister of National Defense Army Gen Martin Dzur on the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] Day says among other things:

Thirty-seven years have elapsed since that memorable 6 October 1944, when members of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR, at the side of the Soviet Army, crossed their country's border at Dukla after heavy fighting and began to gradually liberate Czechoslovakia.

On this occasion we again and with profound respect and gratitude recall the immense sacrifices of the heroic Czechoslovak and Soviet soldiers, who in the struggle against German Nazism sealed with jointly shed blood the unshakable friendship between the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and the comradeship-in-arms between our fraternal armies.

During the Carpathian-Dukla operation, just as before on the Sokolov, Kiev, Bila Cerkva and other battlefields, CSLA was being born. Under the leadership of the CPCZ and with the selfless assistance of the USSR, it has grown during the years of building socialism into a modern army, which is a reliable defender of our borders and a firm link of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states.

We are celebrating this year's CSLA Day at a time when our people have begun to implement the program of the further construction and defense of an advanced socialist society, as determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress. Members of the CSLA, under the party leadership and in firm unity with the people, are concentrating all their energies and abilities on the further comprehensive buildup of our army, capable -- together with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact member states -- of reliably defending peace and the accomplishments of socialism.

They do not ignore the fact that the international situation -- as the consequence of the policy of the most reactionary forces of imperialism -- has become complicated. In contrast to the policy of the further relaxation of international tension consistently pursued by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the ruling circles of the United States and the other NATO countries are trying to change the military-strategic parity of forces to their advantage, are feverishly escalating armament and aggravating the international situation. They are interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, supressing national liberation movements, striving to destabilize and change the social systems in the countries of the socialist community. Therefore, the members of the CSLA are maintaining a high degree of vigilance, raising their combat readiness and perfecting their all-round preparedness to fulfill their patriotic and international duties to defend socialism and peace.

Comrade soldiers and civilian employees of the military administration:

I congratulate you on CSLA Day.

Be worthy bearers of the legacy of the revolutionary and combat traditions of our people, of the CPCZ and the CSLA! Develop activity and initiative for a consistent fulfillment of the tasks set for the CSLA by the 16th CPCZ Congress!

Deepen friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and the comradeship-in-arms with their fraternal armies!

Strengthen the unity between the army and the people! Develop further the cooperation with the territorial party and state agencies and organizations of the National Front in the fulfillment of common tasks pertaining to the buildup and defense of the CSSR!

In honor of the 37th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and CSLA day, I order the firing of 20 artillery salvos on 6 October 1981 at 2000 hours in the capital of the CSSR, Prague, and in the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava.

Long live the CSLA, the reliable instrument of the defense of the socialist fatherland and a firm link of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states!

Long live the Czeckoslovak working people and their leading force -- the CPCZ!

Army Rally Address

AU091112 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Oct 81 p 2

["Excerpt" of a speech by Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, delivered in Prague on 6 October at a festive gathering of members of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the working people of Prague, marking the 37th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the Czechoslovak People's Army Day]

[Text] In the opening part of his speech, Minister Martin Dzur stated that the Carpathian-Dukla operation, which was connected with the Soviet command's endeavor to provide help to the brave fighters in the Slovak national uprising, was the beginning of the direct liberation of Czechoslovakia. The active participation by the members of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR in this battle was their most extensive appearance in combat on their victorious march from Buzuluk to Prague. Led by Gen Ludvik Svoboda and at the side of the Soviet Army, they provided many examples of courage, bravery and heroism on that march.

The minister of national defense went on to say that their entry into the territory of their fatherland resulted in the merger of the resistance waged from abroad with the domestic antifascist movement of the Czech and Slovak people, at the head of which -- in the difficult years since the onslaught of fascism -- stood the CPCZ.

The decisive role of the Soviet Union and its heroic army in the defeat of Hitlerite fascism is evidenced by the extensive military operations and the victorious battles against the troops of Hitlerite Germany and its satellites around Moscow, Leningrad, on the Volga, in the Caucasus, around Kursk, in the Ukraine and Belorussia.

The heroic battles of the Dukla Pass are a lasting symbol of proletarian internationalism, of brotherhood and assistance provided in those difficult years to our people by the Soviet Union and its glorious army. We remember with affection the valiant Soviet commanders, political workers and ordinary soldiers, who at Dukla and other liberation battles on the Czeckoslovak territory fought as heroically as they had for the freedom of their Soviet fatherland.

The bright memory of the Soviet and Czechoslovak heroes who gave their lives while fulfilling their liberation mission for the freedom, independence and happy future of the Czechoslovak people will remain forever preserved, Minister Martin Dzur stressed.

Dukla's revolutionary legacy is still topical and inspiring. In the postwar years, it was being consistently fulfilled through the work of the millions of our working people in building the great edifice of socialism under the CPCZ leadership.

The results of these construction efforts which we come across at every step have fundamentally changed the life of the Czech and Slovak people. These results can be seen in the deepening moral and political unity of our society, in the development of the national economy, in the standard of living, in the assurance of the social guarantees of our working people, and last but not least, in the status of our republic on the international scene. Our country has become an indivisible part of the world socialist community and it contributes an honorable share to the victory of socialism, social progress and the guarantee of peace.

The successes achieved in building the socialist society have also created prerequisites for the revolutionary and combat traditions of the workers class, of the party and the people to be fully applied in the buildup of our People's Army. Right from the beginning, the CPCZ has devoted lasting attention to the systematic assertion of the Leninist principles dealing with the buildup and command of the armed forces in the life of the army, which has been developing on the model of the Soviet Army as a modern army of the socialist type.

The 16th CPCZ Congress highly valued the endeavors and the selflessness of the members of the army in the implememtation of the party's military policy. It noted that the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] is a reliable defender of our borders and a firm component of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states.

In accordance with that, one of our most important tasks is to strengthen and raise the defense capability of our state. The 16th party congress decreed building up the CSLA as a component of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, as a modern army which is boundlessly devoted to the party and the people, an army capable -- together with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies -- of safeguarding peace and the accomplishments of socialism, Minister Martin Dzur emphasized. The congress resolutions, which commanders, political bodies and party organizations are consistently elaborating, have met with the full understanding and support of all members of the army. This is evidenced by the extraordinary efforts they make in fulfilling the demanding tasks of combat and political preparedness and maintaining a high degree of combat readiness.

The members of the army are expressing their identification with the policy of our party with broad initiative and activity. Socialist competition is being ever more effectively oriented toward fulfilling the decisive tasks of combat and political preparedness, a masterly handling of weapons and combat equipment, a high degree of thriftiness and careful handling of the entrusted equipment.

Thousands of young people undergo military training annually. For them it is a school in which they are physically steeled, in which they politically mature, learn courage, discipline, organization and collectivism. They gain experience and knowledge, which serve them -- the defenders and builders of socialism -- all their lives. An important factor in perfecting our army is the all-round and constant cooperation with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact member states. We highly appreciate the fact that we are able to make use of the latest findings of Soviet military science and of the wealth of the Soviet Army's experience. This multifaceted and mutually advantageous cooperation with the detachments and units of the Central Group of Soviet Forces is already traditional. The joint fulfillment of tasks related to ensuring the defense of socialist accomplishments further deepens our fraternal armies' getting to know one another and strengthens international bonds.

Our society values the CSLA members' active participation in the development of social activity oriented toward fulfilling the resolutions of the 16th congress of our party. The activity of soldiers in representative bodies, in territorial party and state bodies and social organizations associated in the National Front, and the army's aid to the national economy are significantly contributing to the strengthening of unity between the army and the people.

Our citizens appreciate the especially active contribution of professional soldiers in the fulfillment of the National Front's election programs, in developing the partnership between detachments and units with enterprises, schools and unified farmers cooperatives. The work of the members of the army in the population's patriotic paramilitary training, is SVAZARM [the Union for Cooperation With the Army], in the Socialist Youth Union, in physical training and other social organizations is also highly valued.

In the closing part of his speech, Minister Martin Dzur drew attention to developments in the world. He emphasized that the deep analysis of the current international situation made at the 16th CPCZ congress shows that imperialism has not renounced its aggressive plans. Its most reactionary forces, especially in the United States and other capitalist states, have begun to intentionally aggravate the international situation. With the aim of gaining superiority in the military sphere and reestablishing their domination over the world, they have unfolded a broadly-based attack on the positive results achieved in the relaxation of political and military tension. Under the pretext of an alleged "Soviet danger," they have started a feverish new round of armaments and increasing military expenditure. They are fanning ever more hotbeds of tension and, in league with Chinese hegemonism, are endangering the security of the socialist countries and world peace. The enemies of socialism are trying to undermine its foundations wherever there is the slightest opportunity for it.

The Warsaw Pact member states and their armed forces are therefore always ready to ensure a reliable defense of the socialist community and effectively contribute to strengthening world peace. This aim is realistic and can be fulfilled even in the present complicated international situation. As historical experience shows, the stronger and more cohesive the fraternal family of the socialist states and all progressive peace-loving forces is, the firmer is peace in the world and the more irrevocable is the process of international detente.

Soviet Guests at Rally

LD062316 Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Prague, 6 Oct (CTK) -- All-round and continuous cooperation with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states is an important factor in the perfecting of the Czechoslovak Army.

This was said here on Tuesday by Army General Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, at a meeting of Czechoslovak workers and members of the Carpathian-Dukla Pass operation and the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The guests at the meeting included Lieutenant-General Sergey Varitchenko, representative of the chief commander of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army, Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of the Soviet Troops in Czechoslovakia, and other representatives of the Soviet Army and the armies of the socialist states.

The combat comradeship and friendship between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army is one of the guarantees of the protection of the western border of the socialist community, Commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in Czechoslovakia Grigoriy Borisov said Tuesday at the meeting marking the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The Soviet representative recalled that the friendship between the people and armies of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union was sealed with blood in the joint heroic battles against Hitler's army in World War II, and stressed the heroism of members of the First Czechoslovak Army Unit in the Soviet Union at the time of World War II.

The Czechoslovak People's Army represents considerable strength and its combat readiness and modern equipment rank it among the best of the Warsaw Treaty armies, Grigoriy Borisov said.

Article on Army Day

AU091235 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Army Gen Martin Dzur, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of national defense: "On the Czechoslovak People's Army Day; Safeguard the Legacy of the Dukla Heroes" -- capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Excerpt] In 1950, the order of the president of the republic established 6 October as Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] Day to commemorate the Battle of Dukla Pass. The order stresses that our working people, who are increasing their efforts in construction, abide by the principle that "ONE OF THE NECESSARY PREREQUISITES OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALISM IN OUR COUNTRY IS ENSURING THIS CONSTRUCTION AGAINST AN ATTACK FROM THE OUTSIDE."

The victory of the working people over the reaction in February 1948 paved the way for an all-round realization of the Leninist concept of the unity of building and defending socialism. Postwar developments have yielded much evidence of the inadmissibility of relaxing, no matter how little, one's vigilance regarding the defense of the country and the accomplishments of socialism.

The United States of America, which wanted to profit as to power from its temporary monopoly of the atomic bomb, deliberately wrecked the anti-Hitlerite coalition and by establishing NATO subordinated the states of Western Europe to its big power policy. With the inclusion of West Germany in this aggressive group and its rapid remilitarization, a dangerous situation arose in Europe, jeopardizing not only the results of World War II, but also the existence and security of the countries of the socialist community.

In this situation they were forced to unite their defensive efforts and strengthen the security of the individual socialist states on the principle of collective security. The stablishment of the Warsaw Pact was an important milestone in the development of mutual relations among the socialist states. It put mutual defense on an international principle, made it possible to conduct a uniform and coordinated foreign policy and oppose the attempts of imperialism to export counterrevolution.

In the 26 years of the existence of this political and military-defensive union of the countries of the socialist community, the world progressive public has been able to convince itself that our notions about a firm and lasting peace do not rely on the magic circle of feverish armament, but on realistic proposals for the bilateral and gradual reduction of military potentials.

The results of the process of political detente and strengthening mutual trust in the military sphere, accomplished in the seventies on the initiative of the Soviet Union and actively supported by the other Warsaw Pact states, gave the nations of Europe and the world faith that a smooth path had been found for the practical implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

But at the end of the past decade and at the beginning of the eighties, the then — U.S. administration initiated steps which have begun to jolt the system of existing international treaties and agreements. It broke off the Soviet-American negotiations, which had the support of the world's peace forces, promulgated a new military doctrine known as the Presidential Directive No 59, and it has let its policy be influenced by militarist forces bent on military strength in relations with the Soviet Union.

President Reagan's administration has identified with this course and continues to aggravate it. It also openly proclaims a program aimed at changing the present approximate parity of military forces. It is unfastidiously forcing this policy on its NATO partners.

The course aimed at changing the parity of military forces is particularly dangerous for the further peace developments in the world. Despite the fact that recently, and in some cases even today they admit the existence of an approximate parity in this sphere, propagandist centers of imperialism have unleashed a widespread disinformation campaign under the slogans of a "Soviet military threat" and "Warsaw Pact's military superiority over NATO," which they use to justify the constantly rising armament expenditure.

Huge sums are being spent, especially on strategic offensive weapons, such as the new Trident submarines armed with missiles, the MX ICBMs, the multipurpose shuttle space system, the strategic bombers and low-flying strategic missiles. This arsenal has recently been expanded by neutron bombs and ammunition.

The United States is expanding and modernizing its military bases throughout the world. Today it has 150 large naval and air bases around the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. It is speeding up the buildup and training of Rapid Deployment Forces to defend the so-called vital interests of the United States in various parts of the world. It is trying to an ever greater extent to involve its allies in Western Europe in these plans.

The overt interference in the internal affairs of other countries has become a dangerous feature of the American foreign policy. Following the failure of Carter's ideodiversionary policy of the so-called defense of human rights, particularly with regard to the countries of the socialist community, the United States has put on its agenda the struggle against "international terrorism." By this expression it includes in the first place the just national liberation struggle of the peoples of Palestine, El Salvador and other countries. It is undertaking dangerous steps supporting the growth of chauvinistic and big power ambitions of the present Chinese leadership. The extreme anti-Sovietism of the Chinese leaders has become an ideological platform, uniting the representatives of the most reactionary imperialist circles.

The gradual weakening and liquidation of socialism is the objective of all that is today being done by reactionary and unrealistic politicians in the service of world imperialism. This applies also to their relations with the Polish People's Republic where they are betting on the card of nationalism and anti-Sovietism. Their intention is to make of Poland a dangerous hotbed of tension in Central Europe. There is no doubt that the militarist course which is being asserted in the domestic and foreign policy of the United States and the other NATO countries also seriously endangers the vital interests of the CSSR.

The unshakable alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union is the mainstay of our people's guarantees in life. Years of building socialism have strengthened these bonds in all spheres of our society. The CSSR unconditionally supports the Soviet Union's efforts to eliminate the danger of war and maintain and deepen the process of the relaxation of tension in international relations. We immensely value the extraordinary efforts made in this respect by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

However, in the current complex international situation, the fraternal countries of the socialist community must also pay proper attention to ensuring their security. For this reason the 16th CPCZ Congress emphasized that "strengthening and increasing our country's defense capability is one of our most important tasks. We will continue building up the CSLA as an inseparable part of the Warsaw Pact's Armed Forces. We will not spare energy or resources in making our army highly modern and infinitely devoted to the party and the people, capable -- together with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states -- of safeguarding peace and the accomplishments of socialism." This is a decision which fully respects Lenin's idea that as long as imperialism exists, the danger of war continues.

In contrast to the plotters and initiators of the new escalation of the arms race, which is to become the material foundation of NATO's extortionist and ultimatum-like concept of negotiations with the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, a considerable part of the world public realizes the lack of realism of this act. It is convinced that the USSR, which in far more complex conditions warded off the onslaught of Hitlerite Fascism, is capable of safeguarding the gains it made at the price of so much deprivation and sacrifice.

In its political orientation the Soviet military doctrine is a defensive doctrine. However, the Soviet armed forces, together with the armies of the other states of the Warsaw Pact, have at their disposal adequate potential to beat back any aggression. We are proud that the 16th CPCZ Congress was able to state that "our army is a reliable defender of our borders and a firm link of the Warsaw Pact's Armed Forces."

The spirit of heroism and self-sacrifice, with which the soldiers of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR went into battles for the freedom of their fatherland at the side of the Soviet Army, still lives in our nations.

Faithful to that legacy are also the members of the CSLA who are successfully fulfilling the tasks of the current training year. Commanders, political bodies and party organizations responsibly elaborated and are implementing the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the concrete conditions of the army's life. With initiative they are approaching the tasks of combat and political preparation with the aim of perfecting the high degree of combat readiness, strengthening involved military discipline and deepening the moral spirit of detachments. The important political events of this year, such as the 16th CPCZ Congress, the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's founding and the elections to representative bodies, have contributed to the CSLA's drawing closer to the CPCZ Central Committee and strengthening its unshakable bonds with the people. These bonds are encouragement for us in fulfilling the exacting tasks connected with ensuring the defense of the fatherland.

Ever closer and more comprehensive are also the bonds uniting us with members of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR, with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

The source of our further successes is the comprehensive direction of the army's life by the CPCZ Central Committee, its leading agencies and personally by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

The program approved by the 16th CPCZ Congress is, above all, a program of peaceful work. The main endeavor of the party and all working people concentrates on its realization. However, we are not forgetting that the results attained in building an advanced socialist society must be vigilantly safeguarded. Therefore, our people give the CSLA everything it needs to fulfill that task. They look confidently into their future, convinced that the accomplishments of socialism are solid and their defense fully ensured by the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member countries.

BRIEFS

AUTUMN FIELD WORK PROGRESS -- Throughout the CSSR only 7 percent of corn for silage remains to be harvested. By 5 October, potatoes were gathered from 72 percent of the area; winter crops were sown on 52 percent of the planned area, with the sowing of winter barley finished in all but two regions -- Central Bohemia and Central Slovakia. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Dos Santos Arrives 12 Oct

LD121134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Oct (ADN) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Berlin on Monday from Prague to begin an official friendship visit to the GDR. This is at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who gave a cordial welcome to his guest at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Before his departure Dos Santos met Gustav Husak in Prague for a concluding talk.

The following accompanied Erich Honecker to receive the guest: SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Harry Tisch and Paul Verner; deputy chairmen of the State Council Dr Manfred Gerlach and Ernst Goldenbaum; and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Hans-Joachim Huesinger and Wolfgang Rauchfuss.

Members of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, including Minister for Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer, were also present.

Honecker Awards Order

LD122118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Oct (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, this afternoon invested Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, with the "Grand Star of International Friendship" order.

In the presence of the delegations of the two states, which immediately afterward began official talks, Erich Honecker presented his guest with the high award "in honor of outstanding services to the understanding and friendship of the peoples and for the preservation of peace." To the hearty applause of those present, Erich Honecker congratulated the African statesman, who more than 2 years ago succeeded Dr Agostinho Neto, the first president of Angola. Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed his thanks for the high honor, which he regarded as a tribute to the close friendly relations between the two states and peoples.

Presenting the order, Erich Honecker said: "At a moment which is important for the development of relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola, I invest you, on the decision of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers, with the "Grand Star of International Friendship" order.

"Our people know you as a statesman and politician of Africa, and as an outstanding fighter for the national and social liberation of the peoples. With this high award we pay tribute to your indefatigable personal efforts and your services in the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

"We honor you as the outstanding leader of the heroic struggle in which the Angolan people are building a new life without oppression and exploitation and are defending the revolutionary achievements against all imperialist attacks. The Angolan people are fulfilling the legacy of our unforgotten Comrade Agostinho Neto, and under the proven leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party have begun to create the conditions for the building of the foundations of socialism.

Here important successes have been achieved in a historically short time. Your personal commitment for the friendly relations between our parties, states and peoples and for the fraternal cooperation, which is based on a high degree of trust and mutual benefit, earns our great esteem. The GDR knows you as a friend and comrade-in-arms with whom the noble ideals and aims of socialism bind us. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR, I congratulate you on this high award. I wish you further success in your devoted work for the benefit of the fraternal Angolan people, health, and personal well-being."

In his reply, Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed thanks for the presentation of the order; he said it is great proof of the firm friendship which links the two peoples, and "proof of the effective and militant solidarity which links our two parties, of relations which were forged with increasing strength at the time of the national liberation struggle," the president said. "With the proclamation of independence these relations did not cease to develop."

The Angolan statesman said that he accepts the award "also for the fighters who have shed their blood and given their lives in the heroic struggle for the consolidation of peace and progress of mankind. Thus we must also recall the significant and valuable contribution made by the unforgotten president, Dr Agostinho Neto, with whom you, Comrade Erich Honecker, had the opportunity of profoundly discussing problems of bilateral cooperation and also problems which concern the situation of the international labor movement and the world revolution."

Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed his thanks for the fact "that after so many years of struggle and sacrifice we are accorded this recognition by our fraternal party, by the friends and comrades-in-arms of democratic Germany. This investiture ceremony is symbolic of how the friendly relations, the fraternal relations between the people of Angola and the people of democratic Germany are expanding and deepening."

Talks Held 12 Oct

LD121838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1749 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Oct (ADN) -- Official talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Jose Eduard dos Santos, president of the MPLA- [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, began this afternoon in the Central Committee building on Berlin's Karl Marx Square.

In the presence of other leading GDR and Angolan figures, the two statesmen discussed questions of further developing bilateral relations, as well as topical problems of international development, particularly the situation on the European and African continents.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the treaty on friendship and cooperation, which was impressively proving its vitality, launched a qualitatively new stage in relations between the two states and peoples. They viewed the official friendship visit to the GDR by Jose Eduard dos Santos, president of the MPLA - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, as an important high-point in bilateral relations and as an important contribution to strengthening the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples.

Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed their deep concern at the international situation which had become complicated as a result of the confrontation policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles.

This policy of stepped-up arming and confrontation is directed both against the states of the socialist community as well as against the states of Africa, Asia and Latin America. A decisive prerequisite in order to successfully counter this policy is the close cooperation of all peace-loving and progressive forces. The two statesmen stressed in this respect the increased role played by the African states in the struggle for peace, detente and social progress.

Toasts Exchanged

LD122300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1926 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 OCT (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave a dinner this evening in Berlin in honor of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. GDR party and state leaders and the Angolan representatives accompanying the president on his official friendship visit to the GDR were also invited to the State Council's official headquarters.

In their toasts Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos lauded the good state of relations between the Marxist-Leninist parties and the peoples of the two countries which had further deepened since the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation in February 1979.

The following were present at the dinner: members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Paul Verner, Guenter Schabowski and Gerhard Schuerer. Also present were deputy chairmen of the Council of State Dr Manfred Gerlach and Ernst Goldenbaum; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Hans-Joachim Heusinger and Wolfgang Rauchfuss; other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, other members of the Council of Ministers including Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, members of the People's Chamber Presidium and of the Council of State, and other personages.

At the beginning of the dinner the national athems of the two states were played. Following the speeches by Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, which were received with loud applause, the evening offered an opportunity for friendly talks between the representatives of the two countries.

During the dinner in honor of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Erich Honecker gave the following toast. "We regard it as an honor," he said, "to be host to the leading representative of the Angolan people, who are building a new life and repulsing with determination the criminal aggression of the racist South African regime. We welcome you, dear Angolan comrade, as a good friend and tested comrade-in-arms in the joint struggle for a peaceful and happy future of the peoples and for the victory of socialism."

Honecker recalled his visit to Angola and the impressive meeting and talks with the unforgettable Antonio Agostinho Neto, and the cordial welcome by the Angolan people. "The treaty of friendship and cooperation which we then signed introduced a new stage in the relations between our states. Well-satisfied, we can today note that these fraternal relations are developing stably and successfully. The decisive impulses for this proceed from the traditional friendly cooperation between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party."

Erich Honecker continued: "We can draw up a good balance sheet of our relations in the economic, scientific technical and cultural spheres. Great progress has been made in their long-term sharing. We can also note that relations between the trade union, womens and youth organizations are becoming closer. Our peoples come close together in fraternal cooperation. We are firmly determined to deepen this cooperation further."

In an historically short period of time the people of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party have made considerable revolutionary progress in the construction of a new life. "The optimism with which your party and your people are implementing the decisions of the first MPLA-Labor Party Extraordinary Congress strengthens our conviction that this work of construction will continue to be crowned with success," Honecker stressed.

He added: "We know what a hard struggle the Angolan people must wage against the internal counterrevolutionary forces and its external enemies. As a bulwark in the struggle for national and social liberation Angola enjoys the high esteem of all those in the world who have these aims close at heart for this reason it is attacked all the more by the imperialist and racists forces. We condemn most emphatically the military actions of the racist South African regime and demand the immediate withdrawal of its aggressive troops from Angolan territory.

"You, dear Angolan comrade, can be sure that we will continue to support you actively in mastering the complicated process of social transformation in your country. We are equally linked in solidarity with the other states in southern Africa which are determined, despite imperialist intrigues, to advance along the path of independence and freedom."

Erich Honecker continued: "You are visiting us at a time when peace and security in the world are seriously threatened. With the course of an unparalleled arms drive the most aggressive circles of NATO, primarily the United States, are striving for military superiority. This anti-peace policy is directed not only against the socialist countries but also against the national and social liberation movements of the peoples. From a position of strength, imperialism wants to impose its will on the peoples. Thus we regard it as a dictate of the hour that the socialist and nonaligned states and all forces committed to peace, freedom and social progress cooperate even more actively," Honecker stressed. "The stable foundation for this is the closely interwoven fundamental interests of real socialism and of the national and social liberation struggle. It is firm solidarity against colonialism, racism and apartheid and against imperialist tutulage and interference." In the struggle for a secure peace on all continents the movement of nonaligned states proved to be an important factor. The GDR supports their efforts for peace and for a just system of equal international, political and economic relations.

"In this spirit we will further consolidate and deepen cooperation with the nonaligned states. This applies in equal measure to the OAU," Honecker stated. "The peace policy of the socialist states is directed toward banishing the danger of a nuclear disaster, stopping the imperialist confrontation course and continuing detente. It focuses on halting the arms race and achieving specific disarmament measures on the basis of equality and equal security for all. Here it is of particular importance that the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on questions of arms limitation and disarmament announced for the end of November lead to real results in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security."

Africa, Honecker said, is today a continent of revoluionary changes of historical scope, and here great progress has already been made. And now the independence of Namibia is on the agenda.

Erich Honecker said in this connection: "The GDR considers the UN plan, which provides for the ending of the illegal occupation of this country and the transfer of power to the Namibian people under UN supervision, as a proper basis for the rapid and just settlement of the Namibia question. We resolutely oppose any attempts to circumvent the UN decisions and to withhold true independence from the Namibian people.

"It is becoming increasingly clear that the appeasement policy of imperialist circles is encouraging the racist regime in South Africa to continue its aggressive policy against Namibia and neighboring states. But the imperialist plans against self-determination for the Namibian people which are hatched behind closed doors are doomed to failure.

"Once again we reaffirm our fraternal solidarity with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. The people of South Africa, who are fighting under the leadership of the African National Congress against the apartheid regime for freedom, democracy, and the most elementary rights, enjoy our full support."

Erich Honecker continued: "During your stay in our country you yourself will see that our people are doing their utmost to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Socialist competition focuses on an increase in economic performance, higher efficiency and quality of production. All this serves to strenghen further our socialist state. It is of great significance for the further shaping of the developed socialist society and for the defense of peace.

"Supported by the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and firmly anchored in the socialist community of states, we are implementing our aims for the benefit of the people. We are making our active contribution to the struggle for peace and socialism and in support of the anti-imperialist movement."

In his reply to Erich Honecker's toast, Jose Eduardo dos Santos said: "On behalf of myself and the delegation accompanying me, I express our deep satisfaction at the fact that we are visiting the GDR. I use this opportunity to convey fraternal greetings to the GDR people."

The president continued: "The reception given us and the demonstrations of friendship we have received from the people and leadership of the GDR are after all specific, expressions of the traditionally friendly relations which have linked us for many years and through which the GDR has always demonstrated its militant solidarity with our people's struggle against colonialism and imperialism."

The speaker continued: "The material support granted our fighters during the glorious national liberation struggle of the Angolan people, the training of a considerable number of our technical cadres and the political, diplomatic support which we received both before and after achieving our country's national independence, are proof of your specific solidarity and a great contribution to the struggle for freedom and socialism on the African continent."

Dos Santos stated that it may be noted with pleasure "that after achieving the independence of the People's Republic of Angola, both our states have, on the basis of the close relations of friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity which were forged between the MPLA and SED during the armed national liberation struggle waged by the Angolan people, made every effort to create prerequisites for consolidating and developing bilateral cooperation at an increasingly higher level." The speaker drew attention in this respect to the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation signed with Agostinho Neto, during Erich Honecker's visit to Luanda in February 1979. Thus the "political legal basis was established on which our fraternal relations rest."

Dos Santos continued by saying that the delegation headed by himself is beginning its official friendship visit to the GDR "with the firm intention of discussing our joint problems frankly and openly and of actively contributing to the consistent implementation of the diverse forms of cooperation which mutually supplement our economies and to an increasing and better degree serve the rapid development of our peoples.

"This visit of ours is taking place in fulfillment of the lines of our party which regards cooperation with the countries of the socialist community as an objective necessity for the development of a socialist social order in Angola." This principle has been endorsed by the First MPLA-Labor Party Extraordinary Congress.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos went on to say: "Through economic development we want to build up the material-technological basis for socialist society in our fatherland on a completely new social basis. For the economic structures inherited from colonialist capitalism are changing and the socialist sector of our economy is already showing considerable development with the creation of agricultural cooperatives and state plants in agriculture and industry.

"The consolidation and expansion of the socialist sector in the economy and its central control have increasingly required our party to strengthen its leading role, and in this area of primary importance we are aware of the need for the knowledge of your rich experiences. We express our high regard for the creative and industrious work of your heroic people who were able to build courageously a new country, a society where people are not exploited by people, from the debris and ruins of the Hitler fascist war."

"The successes which your working people, led by the SED, have achieved are illustrative proof of the correctness and vitality of Marxist-Leninist principles which the leadership of your party creatively applied to reality. We congratulate you on the successes achieved in developing an advanced socialist society and pay tribute to all the sons of your fatherland who have contributed decisively to your victory, the victory of peace and socialism in the GDR," Dos Santos said.

"Our country is still living in a war situation which has been imposed upon us by imperialism via the racist minority regime of South Africa and which objectively does not allow us to live up fully to the tasks demanded by the state which we have reached in the country's national reconstruction. This war situation is aimed at destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola, because it has chosen the way of socialist development, and at attempting to remove the secure hinterland from the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, its sole legitimate representative."

"But the racist South African regime is escalating its aggression not only against the People's Republic of Angola, whereby the last invasion assumed the largest proportions to date, Mozambique, Zambia and other frontline states are also victims of terror actions perpetrated by South Africa with the clear intention of destroying the progressive forces and of creating a system of puppet states which are loyally devoted to its interests," Dos Santos said.

He added: "The responsibility for the tense situation existing in the southern part of the African continent lies solely with imperialism which has South Africa as an instrument in this region, in the same way as it has allies or henchmen in Latin America, Southeast Asia and even in Europe, who fan sources of tension by confrontation, use of force or subversion in order to terrorize and subjugate the peoples. In doing so they fan the arms race and threaten peace and security in the world."

"As a result of this" Dos Santos continued, "the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence, which our two countries and the forces in favor of peace and social progress strongly advocate, is jeopardized. It is a policy which must lead to the removal of all sources of tension from international life as well as the creation of a climate of understanding between nations which promotes international cooperation and facilitates the establishment of a just and balanced international economic order."

Finally, the speaker remarked: "We are convinced that in view of the prospects opened up by our cooperation, our visit to the GDR will become an important milestone in our relations. For the agreements which we will surely sign will contribute in this complicated phase of the international political situation to strengthening our friendship and cooperation and to consolidating our peoples' revolutions, peace and the freedom of nations. Of this we are certain."

13 Oct Visit to Schwedt

LD131308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Frankfurt/Oder, 13 Oct (ADN) -- On Tuesday afternoon the inhabitants of the town of Schwedt (Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk) gave a cordial welcome to the president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Hundreds came to the outskirts of the town to greet the Angolan guest and SED Politburo member Hermann Axen, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Deputy Chairman Wolfgang Rauchfuss. Jose Eduardo dos Santos continued his journey through crowds of people to the petrochemical combine where a meeting is to take place this afternoon.

Dos Santos Address Cited

LD132156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Frankfurt/Oder, 13 Oct (ADN) -- An impressive fraternal solidarity meeting with the Angolan people at the Schwedt petrochemical combine was the climax of the visit to the Frankfurt/Oder area (Bezirk) today by President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The statesman from the fraternal African country was greeted with tumultuous applause when he addressed workers, technicians, engineers and scientists at the combine.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos reported on the selfless struggle of his people for the consolidation of national independence and on his country's development in the direction of socialism, which the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] -- Party of Labor is resolutely pursuing under the complicated conditions of constant aggression by the South African racists. He warmly thanked the GDR people for the constant proof of solidarity in this struggle for the well-being of his people.

"I would like to thank the SED leaders for this happy opportunity to be together with the working people of this enterprise," Jose Eduardo dos Santos said. "We regard this as living proof of your support, friendship and solidarity for the Angolan working people, who are your comrades-in-arms. This alliance has already existed for many years, and is manifest in specific actions of solidarity and material assistance which greatly contribute to the success of the national liberation struggle of the MPLA, in both the military and the political-diplomatic sphere."

Dos Santos continued: "Whereas earlier, in the colonial period, solidarity relations between our two peoples were established which were aimed at the achievement of national independence, now, on the basis of the decision of our people for socialism, and on the basis of the revolutionary changes that have taken place in Angolan society, the conditions for the development of relations of mutually beneficial cooperation have come into being.

These are firm foundations for relations of a new type between our states and for the strengthening of the joint struggle that we are waging together with all progressive forces for peace, freedom and social progress," the Angolan president stressed. This is also assisted by his official friendship visit to the GDR "in which we are drawing up a balance sheet of cooperation. We will also find ways and means of overcoming difficulties and of deepening our bilateral cooperation in all fields."

Dos Santos continued: "Our party aims at the deepening and development of relations of friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community of states. In this it takes as its point of departure the decision for socialism made by our people.

"As a result of this opting for socialism some successes have already been registered both in the field of building up and consolidating party and state organs and in the economic and social field. In this respect the 3 years since the first MPLA congress in our country's history must be particularly emphasized.

"The successes achieved in foreign policy can be measured by the international respect enjoyed by the People's Republic of Angola, especially within the framework of the OAU and the United Nations, and by the strengthening of cooperation with the socialist countries," Dos Santos said. He described in detail, the somewhat complicated conditions of socialist construction in his country.

"The MPLA-Party of Labor and the entire Angolan people look to the future with confidence and optimism. We have a clear aim: the building of socialism on the basis of the universally valid doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. Our party's program is the guideline for our work. Our country possesses vast natural riches and our people, like all others, have unlimited creative capabilities. But despite these favorable factors the development of our country will continue to take place under difficult conditions. We must continue to reckon with the resistance and constant opposition of internal and external reaction, expecially from the racist regime of South Africa, which is supported by imperailism. In the invasion, of which our country is still the victim, the South African Army has penetrated 200 kilometers into our territory and has left suffering and destruction in the wake of its advance."

"The aims that South Africa wants to achieve are obvious. Firstly, it is the destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola, and for this not only regular South African Army units are being used but also mercenaries of various nationalities and Angolan puppets of the so-called National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]," the Angolan president continued. "Secondary, the destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola would rob the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] of its main base and imperialism would have a free path for foisting a neocolonialist solution on Namibia and for preserving the anacronistic apartheid regime in the south of our continent. We have supported the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa and SWAPO and the African National Congress. We shall continue to do so. We are waging the struggle for national independence and freedom. We realize that imperialism's campaign is aimed not only at Angola but also at the destabilization of other sovereign countries in southern Africa.

"This campaign can be detected in practically the whole world as a reflection of the general crisis of capitalism. In the attempt to overcome this crisis capitalism is going over to a policy of confrontation, of the use of violence against progressive countries and forces in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America," Dos Santos continued. "The aggressive stance of imperialism quite clearly shows that international developments are not proceeding favorably for it. The power ratio is shifting in favor of the world's progressive forces, who are making the alliance between the national liberation movements, the community of socialist states and the socialist orientated countries increasingly close."

The Angolan president stressed: "Starting from this truth, we decided to pay an official friendship visit to the GDR with the aim of exploiting all possibilities for the deepening and further development of our mutual cooperation. The talks with Erich Honecker were held in an atmosphere of complete frankness and great comradeship. The deep mutual understanding of the problems and the determination that we detect allow us to say with all certainty that our visit to the GDR will be crowned with success."

Cooperation Agreement, 14 Oct

LD141734 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Important documents on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Angola were signed today in Berlin. Erich Honecker of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and the president of the MPLA Labor Party and president of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, signed a joint declaration on the official friendship visit by the Angolan head of state. The two party and state leaders also signed an agreement on cooperation between the SED and MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party. Agreements were also signed on cultural and scientific-technological cooperation, on judicial aid, and on cooperation between the GDR State Planning Commission and the Angolan Ministry of Planning.

Joint Declaration

LD142246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Joint GDR-Angolan declaration on the 12-14 October official visit to the GDR by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the Angolan People's Republic]

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) -- "The cordial reception extended to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the representatives accompanying him, as well as the meetings of the leading representatives of the two states, were a manifestation of the friendship and fraternal ties between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party, between the GDR and the Angolan People's Republic." This is stated in the joint GDR-Angolan People's Republic declaration issued on the occasion of the official friendship visit by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the Angolan People's Republic to the GDR, which took place from 12-14 October 1981.

In an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual agreement, Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos had an extensive exchange of views. They discussed the further fashioning of relations between the two states on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty. They discussed the fundamental issues of the present national situation.

Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council paid tribute to the important successes which the Angolan people have achieved under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party in creating the material and ideological foundations for building socialism in the Angolan People's Republic. He expressed the GDR's high esteem for the active role played by the Angolan People's Republic in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, for peace, the national liberation of the oppressed peoples and social progress. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the solidarity linking the Angolan People's Republic with the GDR.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos paid tribute to the GDR's active contribution to safeguarding peace, and to detente and disarmament. He expressed his great esteem for the successes of the GDR working people. Jose Eduardo dos Santos paid tribute to the GDR's active anti-imperialist solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Africa for national and social liberation.

The two statesmen affirmed the fraternal bonds between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party which lead and inspired the development of the friendly relations between the two peoples and states.

The leading representatives of the two states noted with satisfaction that the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations betweenthe GDR and the Angolan People's Republic are developing dynamically, comprehensively and on a long-term basis.

They voiced their satisfaction that cooperation between the social and mass organizations of the two countries is becoming closer and declared themselves in favor of its development. They agreed to promote the development of friendly links between parliaments, towns and enterprises in the fields of sport, the arts, culture and science.

To aid the further development of cooperation between the two parties and states, the following agreements and accords were signed:

Agreement between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party on cooperation during the period 1982-85.

Agreement between the GDR and the Angolan People's Republic on judicial assistance in civil, family, labor-legislation and criminal cases.

Working schedule on cultural and scientific cooperation between the GDR and the Angolan People's Republic for 1981-82.

Program of cooperation between the GDR State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Planning of the Angolan People's Republic.

Further departmental agreements between various ministers.

Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed their satisfaction at the important successes achieved as a result of the growing strength of international socialism, and of the intensifying struggle of the peoples and the progressive forces for national independence against imperialism in the struggle for peace, security, social progress and international cooperation on a basis of equality.

They also noted with concern that the adventurist confrontation course of the most aggressive imperialist circles has considerably worsened the international situation. In this context they drew attention to the growing danger of war emanating from the desire of these circles for military superiority; the proposed deployment of new strategic nuclear weapons in West Europe; the production of the neutron weapon and other instruments of mass extermination; the growth of U.S. interventionist forces; the provocation and aggravation of conflicts; and the establishment of U.S. military bases in various parts of the world which it declares to be "vital spheres". They emphasize that this imperialist policy endangers the peace of the peoples and the security of states in all continents.

In view of the dangers facing the peoples as a result of this policy they emphasized that the safeguarding of peace today even further necessitates the mobilization of all peace-loving forces.

Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos affirmed the determination of the GDR and the Angolan People's Republic to work together with all states and political forces interested in peace to safeguard peace and international security. They welcomed the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress -- the peace concept of the socialist states -- as a realistic way toward banishing the danger of nuclear war, and for safeguarding and deepening the process of detente in Europe and throughout the world. They voiced their conviction that the limitation and cessation of the arms race as well as positive steps toward disarmament are key problems. Both sides declare themselves in favor of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the cessation of their production and the reduction of their stocks down to their complete destruction.

Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed their conviction that the preservation of the positive results of detente in Europe would be an important contribution to the normalization of the situation throughout the world. In this context they declared themselves in favor of the strict implementation of the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety.

They voiced hope for concrete progressive agreements by the Madrid conference concerning all sections of the final act and stressed the importance of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Both sides called for the strict observation of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos discussed developments in Africa in detail. They paid tribute to the profound political social changes on that continent and noted with satisfaction the constantly growing role and importance of African states in international affairs and in preserving their national sovereignty in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Erich Honecker strongly condemned the aggressive actions of the South African racist regime against the Angolan People's Republic and called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African troops from Angolan territory. He assessed the escalation of the aggression of the racist South African regime as a serious threat to the peoples of the region and to peace and international security. Honecker affirmed the unshakeable solidarity of the GDR with the struggle of the Angolan People's Republic and the other "frontline states" in the defense of their national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and for the liberation of the still oppressed peoples in southern Africa. He stressed the legitimate right of the Angolan People's Republic to use all means, including international solidarity, for the defense of its territory against aggression, of which it is a victim.

Erich Honecker voiced the great esteem of the GDR people for the internationalist help of the Angolan People's Republic for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for their national liberation and independence.

The GDR and the Angolan People's Republic condemn the continuing unlawful occupation of Namibian territory by the racist regime in Pretoria, and imperialist maneuvers aimed at forcing a neocolonialist solution on the Namibian people. Both call for the implementation of UN decisions regarding the granting of independence to Namibia, in particular Security Council resolution 435/78 and the decision reached at the eighth special UN meeting on Namibia. They strictly reject any attempt to modify UN Security Council resolution 435 and are agreed that the observation of this resolution is the sole acceptable way for a peaceful solution to the Namibia question.

The GDR and the Angolan People's Republic declare their solidarity with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], the sole lawful representative of the Namibian people. Both sides assure the patriots of South Africa and their legitimate representative, the African National Congress, of their full support and solidarity in the struggle for national liberation and the liquidation of the apartheid regime. They emphasize the urgent need to force the South African racist regime, by comprehensive sanctions binding on all states, to withdraw from Namibia and to liquidate the criminal apartheid policy.

They emphatically draw attention to the dangers to peace and security in Africa and throughout the world from South Africa's massive militarization and the development of its nuclear war potential. They support the proposal and efforts for transforming the African continent into a nuclear-free zone.

Both sides strongly reject all plans and attempts to create an aggressive south Atlantic military alliance and to extend NATO's sphere of action to Africa.

Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos emphasized the important role of the Orgnization for African Unity in the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for national liberation, the preservation of peace and the safeguarding of international security.

The GDR and Angola declare their solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Laos People's Democratic Republic and the Kampuchean People's Republic.

They affirm the right of the Kampuchean People's Republic to assume its rightful place at the United Nations and other international bodies.

Both sides support the proposal of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for a political settlement through negotiations with the neighboring states of Pakistan and Iran for the establishment of good-neighborly relations and for stabilizing the situation in the region.

Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos voiced their profound concern at the dangerous development of the situation in the Middle East. They reject the Camp David separatist agreement and condemn the stablishment of new military bases in the region and the splitting of the national Arab forces.

Both sides affirm their position that peace and security in the Middle East can be achieved only if Israel completely withdraws from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and if the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state of its own, as well as the existence and security of all states in the Middle East are safeguarded. They declare their solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and the PLO as its sole legitimate representative.

The GDR and Angola declare their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Latin Amierca for social progress and human dignity. They strongly condemn the persistant imperialist policy of boycott and aggression toward the Republic of Cuba.

They take a stand for the nonaligned status of African, Asian and Latin American states being respected, and reject all attempts to force on the states of these regions forms of hegemony, or to include them in "spheres of influence" or military blocs.

Both sides pay tribute to the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in the struggle for peace and for a just system of international political and economic relations based on equality. They extend their high esteem to the role played by Cuba as the chairman of the movement.

The GDR and Angola are determined to do their utmost to contribute to the liquidation of all forms of neocolonialist exploitation and discrimination, and to the creation of a new international economic order on the basis of justice and equality. They condemn any use or threat of force in the struggle for raw materials and energy resources and the misuse of international economic relations as instruments of political blackmail.

Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed their profound satisfaction at the progress and results of their talks. They affirmed their resolve to continue and purposefully intensify meetings and contacts at all levels so as to deepen the traditional close friendship and trusted cooperation.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos invited the secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council to visit the Angolan People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

14 Oct Departure

LD141418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) -- The president of the MPLA-[Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, ended his 3-day official friendship visit to the GDR this afternoon. He was given a cordial send-off from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker.

REPORTAGE OF ANGOLAN PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Kadar Dinner Toast

AU091457 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Oct 81 p 3

[Toast by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at a 6 October dinner in the hunting hall of the Budapest parliament in honor of the Angolan party-state delegation led by Jose Eudardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola: "Janos Kadar: Our Peoples' Friendship Is Based on Firm Foundations"]

[Text] In his preamble, Janos Kadar greeted the guests and thanked them for accepting the invitation.

The visit by a party-state delegation of Angola, which is heroically defending the achievements of the revolution and the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial unity, in Hungary is a signifcant juncture in the constantly strengthening friendly relations between our countries and peoples, continued Janos Kadar.

Our friendship began in the era when the Angolan people were waging a heroic struggle to shed the Portuguese colonial yoke. The friendship between our countries, peoples and parties has continued to strengthen since the attainment of independence and acquired a new dimension through the fact that the Angolan people, under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party have been implementing profound socioeconomic transformations and envisaging socialist development. We cordially congratulate you on the results attained to date. We are profoundly convinced that our present talks will further intensify the multifaceted relations between our countries and strenthen the internationalist relations between our parties.

We sincerely shared the Angolan people's joy when, as a result of your heroic struggle, the country became independent. We cherish with profound respect the memory of Comrade Agostinho Neto, who devoted his life to the Angolan people's liberty and anti-imperialist struggle of the African peoples and the ideal of proletarian internationalism. We are convinced that the MPLA-Labor Party, under Jose Eduardo dos Santos' leadership, will succeefully advance further on the path that was begun.

Hungarian public opinion is familiar with the magnificent successes attained, under extremely difficult international and external circumstances, by the People's Republic of Angola in the few years since the attainment of independence.

International imperialism and its African ally, the racist regime of South Africa, have not reconciled themselves to the fact that your people, who have become independent, have chosen the socialist path of development. That is why they have made repeated attacks against it and are keeping part of Angola's northern region occupied to this day.

The public opinion of almost the entire world rightly condemns the brutal aggression of the republic of South Africa, which nothing can justify. We again assure Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos and, you, the friendly Angolan people, that, as they have done before, the Hungarian people and the Hungarian Government will, also in the present and future, support your just struggle against South African intervention. We condemn the aggressor and demand the withdrawal of all his troops. The world's progressive forces support the Angolan people's just struggle. We are certain that not even brutal aggression and barbaric destruction will divert the Angolan people from the path of revolution and socialist development. In this struggle, they can safely rely on the active support of the MSZMP and the Hungarian people, who are building socialism.

Under MSZMP direction, in unity and accord, our working people are building socialism. Our party's 12th congress, held last year, has reaffirmed the policy pursued by the MSZMP to date, a policy that has been proved correct in practice. It demonstrated, at the same time, that our party is leading our country with responsibility, receptiveness to new things and determination in overcoming the difficulties. In coming years, relying on our previous results, in the spirit of the 12th congress, we will further strengthen the socialist feature of our society, create foundations for a further development of our people's economy, preserve the attained standard of living and further improve the living conditions of the populations.

Our work at home in building advanced socialism and our life are inseparable from the development of the international situation. Attacks by the forces opposing peaceful coexistence and the policy of detente have intensified recently. By intensifying the arms race, the extremist circles of imperialism are striving to obtain military superiority and are creating additional centers of crisis. Nevertheless, we are confident that our efforts will succeed and we will attain our objectives, primarily because we can rely on the active support of our working people.

Faithful to its foreign political principles, the Hungarian People's Republic supports resolving disputed international issues through negotiations. We support the Soviet Union's efforts to consolidate international security and restore trust. We welcome the fact that the Soviet-U.S. dialogue has been resumed during the present UN General Assembly session.

In the past years, important events and great changes have occurred in the worldwide struggle for progress and reaction on the African Continent as well. Imperialist circles are particularly worried about fact that the African countries want to control their own natural resources. When their interests are endangered, they employ all means in the arsenal of neocolonialism. On the African Continent, the Republic of South Africa is a supporter and lackey of their policy, which threatens world peace. They make no secret of the fact that they want to create a military bloc with the participation of the reactionary countries of the southern area of the Atlantic Ocean. In this, they endanger peace on the African Continent and in the whole world.

We are convinced that the collaboration of the democratic forces of the African Continent with the world progressive forces is capable of stemming the attacks of the extremist imperialist forces and that the African peoples' legitimate struggle to attain complete independence as soon as possible and repulse the imperialist and neocolonialist attempts will be fully victorious.

The Hungarian People's Republic and Angola, the peoples of our countries, are on the same side of the worldwide struggle being waged in defense of peace and for social progress and the cause of socialism. Therefore, multifaceted cooperation between our countries, international solidarity between our parties and friendship between our peoples are based on firm foundations, and the prerequisites are favorable for developing our relations. We are convinced that your visit will prove to be an outstanding juncture in the relations between our parties, countries and peoples and in intensifying their cooperation. I hope you will enjoy your visit in our country.

I raise my glass to the health of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, and the health of all of our dear Angolan guests and to friendship between our peoples!

Dos Santos Dinner Toast

LD071834 Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 October (MTI) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos returned the toast address of Janos Kadar. In the introduction, he praised the considerable success Hungary has attained in building an advanced socialist society which proves that the HSWP pursues correct policy.

He called his present official friendship visit to Hungary part of the good friendly cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. He said: We came with the intention to negotiate in a frank comradely spirit about further development of the bilateral economic and technical-scientific cooperation which is an important constituent of the development of his country's national economy.

As imperialism uses every weapon -- armed violence included -- to prevent the development of the African peoples and their progress on the socialist path, "the deepening of our cooperation, mutual solidarity and development of the realtions which connect our peoples, parties and governments are objective necessity," he said. He described as the principal trait of the prevailing international situation that the extreme reactionary circles of imperialism pursue a policy of war-mongering. Their goal is to recover the positions they have lost during the past decades to the revolutionary progressive and national liberation movements of the world.

He went on to stress: "If we strike the balance of the international situation, we shall see that the forces of progress -- led by the community of the socialist countries -- are growing." The Angolan head of state explained: The aggressivity of imperialism warns us that we must fight consistently for the causes of socialism, disarmament and peace which imperialism constantly risks.

The speaker called the policy of Israel part of the imperialist strategy aimed at retaining control over the region.

Discussing the situation in the South African region, Jose Eduardo dos Santos said, among other things: Imperialism is trying to keep up its power in Namibia by all means. Therefore, "it attempts to destabilize the Angolan People's Republic which is firm support of the Namibian liberation fight and of the progressive forces in the South African regime, on the pretext of chasing SWAPO partisans, commits genocide. Its present invasion of Angola is bloodier than the country has ever suffered. The sacrifices the Angolan People's Republic makes are in the service of progress, peace and justice. "In the southern region of Africa we are fighting for the future of not only the continent but the whole of mankind," stressed Dos Santos in conclusion of his toast address.

Assembly Session Attended

LD092306 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Oct (MTI) -- The Friday's second, meeting of the autumn session of the Hungarian National Assembly was attended by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The guests included J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party and president of Angola, who is heading a party and state delegation on an official friendship visit here.

Dos Santos Ends Visit

LD091242 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The official visit paid by the Angolan party and state delegation to Hungary has ended. Pal Losonczi and Jose Eduardo dos Santos signed the two countries' treaty of friendship and cooperation at the National Assembly building this morning. This is the first Hungarian-Angolan treaty of its kind. It also has provisions for regular consultations between the leaders of the two countries on international issues. Janos Kadar was present at the signing of the treaty.

Losonczi Speaks at Rally

LD091154 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Oct (MTI) -- The Angolan party and state delegation currently on an official visit in Hungary attended a Hungarian-Angolan friendship rally at the Ikarus factory of Szekesfehervar. First Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, addressed the meeting.

Pal Losonczi assured the support of the Hungarian people to the Angolan people who are labouring for the creation of the conditions of socialist development in the face of the combined machinations of international imperialism and the racist South African regime and of their repeated aggressive actions. He valued highly the results Angola has attained under the guidance of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labor amid grave internal and international conditions in the revolutionary transformation of the country's social and economic life.

Pal Losonczi expressed the conviction that the present visit of the Angolan party and state delegation "will open new prospects to the deepening of our fraternal cooperation." He then went on to stress:

"I am happy to state that our discussions so far have proved that our views fully converge on the evaluation of all the principal questions of the prevailing international situation and coincide with the interest of every state and people who desire disarmament, detente and peace." He pointed out that both sides condemn firmly the imperialist efforts aimed at undermining the process of detente, escalating the armament race and at development of new tension-spots in different parts of the world, as well as overt imperialist intervention into the internal affairs of independent states.

Speaking about the situation on the African Continent he said that "it has become one of the major battlefields of the worldwide struggle for social progress." He pledged support to the Namibian people and its sole legitimate representative SWAPO and firmly condemned the South African Republic which is keeping Namibia illegally occupied and has attacked the independent Angolan People's Republic. He called this aggression of Pretoria a "manifestation of terrorism." The speaker stressed also that the Hungarian people demand: The Pretoria regime put an end to its aggressive actions and to pay damages to Angola.

Finally Pal Losonczi wished success to the Angolan people in their social and economic development.

Dos Santos Speaks at Rally

LD091208 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Oct (MTI) -- After Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labour and president of the Angolan People's Republic, took the floor at the Hungarian-Angolan friendship rally staged at the Szekesfehervar Ikarus factory.

He explained that the present relations of the two countries "considerbly contribute to the success of the efforts for creating the material and technical bases of socialism in Angola."

Mr Santos then spoke with appreciation about the outstanding achievements of Hungarian workers in building advanced socialist society and this well reflects the trust of the Hungarian people in their party.

Speaking about the situation in his country, he explained: "In these six years since winning our independence, our primary task has been to protect our revolution and the territorial integrity of our country.

Our country is constantly threatened by the aggression of the racist South African regime as well as by the subversive activity of its Angolan lackeys who penetrate into our country from illegally occupied Namibia. Imperialism openly supports the aggressive and genocidic policy of the South African regime which risks the sovereignty of not only our country but also of the rest of the African states."

"Our country is in a difficult situation. We must provide at least minimum subsistance to our population deprived of their home. Therefore we are reckoning on the support of every peace-loving force fighting for social rise in order that we can withstand the attacks of the South African war machinery, that we can preserve our territorial unity and by deepening the Angolan revolutionary process, we can contribute to the development of the socialist world system," said Dos Santos and emphasized in conclusion:

"Our talks in Hungary -- which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding -- have proved that we hold indentical views on the major question of the prevailing international situation."

After the grand rally the Angolan party and state delegation returned to Budapest.

Joint Communique Published

AU141455 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Oct 81 p 4

[Joint communique issued on the "official, friendly" visit to Hungary by a party-state delegation led by MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party President Jose Eduardo dos Santos 6-9 October]

[Text] At the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, an Angolan party-state delegation led by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, paid an official, friendly visit to our country from 6 to 9 October.

The Angolan guests were received in an ardent, fraternal atmosphere reflecting internationalist friendship and solidarity between our peoples during their visit to Hungary.

At talks conducted in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, Janos Kadar and Jose Eduardo dos Santos reviewed the activity of and relations between the MSZMP and MPLA-Labor Party, and informed each other about the two countries' political, economic and cultural development. They exchanged views on the most important international issues, as well as on possibilities to develop relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Angola.

Janos Kadar provided information on the Hungarian people's results in socialist construction, MSZMP activity, experiences of building an advanced socialist society, implementation of the 12th MSZMP Congress resolutions, fraternal cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the socialist countries, and Hungary's relations with the nonaligned countries and national liberation movements and its efforts toward strengthening detente, peace and international security.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos provided information on the efforts exerted by the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government to defend the people's revolutionary achievements and Angola's sovereignty and territorial inviolability. He emphasized Angola's contribution to the cause of peoples' liberation and particularly the peoples of the region of southern Africa, and to strengthening the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement. He provided information on the resolutions, aimed at accelerating the country's development and creating the material and ideological bases of socialism, of the first, extraordinary MPLA-Labor Party congress, and on efforts made by the People's Republic of Angola, along with other countries of the area, toward developing regional economic cooperation as an integral part of the economic development process of the African Continent.

In reviewing the international situation, the sides noted with satisfaction that their positions are identical on all issues.

They expressed concern over the fact that, as a result of an extensive attack initiated against detente by imperialist forces, elements of tension have alarmingly increased in international life and a cold-war atmosphere has grown stronger, as well as the endeavor to provoke a new round of the arms race, one more dangerous and costly for the peoples than any before.

The sides stressed the need to maintain and consolidate detente. They demanded the termination of the arms race and stressed the importance of implementing specific measures toward nuclear disarmament and the limitation of nuclear and other weapons, as well as strengthening trust among nations. They resolutely condemned the plans to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and the U.S. decision to produce the neutron weapon.

They agreed that maintaining the atmosphere of European peace and security constitutes an important factor in consolidating world peace and security. They noted the need to implement the Final Act, signed in Helsinki, of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Angolan side paid tribute to the joint efforts and constructive initiatives of the socialist community's countries to foster the peoples' peace and security, alleviate international tension and promote universal and total disarmament.

The two sides expressed their concern over the situation that has developed in the southern region of Africa.

They resolutely condemn the collaboration of the U.S. administration with the racist regime of South Africa in aggressive acts against the front countries, primarily the People's Republic of Angola. These acts are aimed at destabilizing the legitimate government of Angola and preventing a peaceful development of the Angolan revolution.

Janos Kadar assured the Angolan delegation that the Hungarian people and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic are in solidarity with the revolutionary struggle waged by the Angolan people to defend their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. He stressed that it is the inalienable right of the People's Republic of Angola to provide for its defense in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

The two countries' leaders reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people and assured the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), their legitimate representative, of support. They demanded an immediate termination of the occupation of Namibia, implementing Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

They condemned the racist and fascist Pretoria regime and demanded that effective and mandatory sanctions be applied against it. They expressed their solidarity with the struggle waged by the South African people, led by the African National Congress, for stopping apartheid and for national liberation.

They voiced their profound concern over Israel's aggressive policy, which enhances tension in the Middle East area. They adopted a position in favor of a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the crisis. They expressed the conviction that such a solution can only be attained if the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people are ensured, including the right to establish an independent state, and if Israeli troops are withdrawn from all the occupied Arab territories. At the same time, the right of all countries of the area to an independent existence must be guaranteed.

They assured the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, of their solidarity and expressed the conviction that a lasting and just solution is unattainable through separate agreements and the exclusion of the PLO. Settlement must ensure equal rights to all interested sides.

They are in support of the proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea toward ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They condemn any attempt at intervention that could endanger these countries, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

They welcomed the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the people of El Salvador and the rest of the peoples of the area for liberty and social progress.

They attached great significance to the emergence of new countries committed to socialist construction on various continents and welcomed the increasingly expanding struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

They expressed concern over the conflicts that have developed and are intensifying in various areas of the world. They condemned the imperialist endeavors to establish additional military bases in Africa and on other continents. They stressed that these endanger the people's peace, freedom and international security. The sides are of the opinion that the United Nations and the OAU should play a more effective role in Africa in solving the problems of international life, defending the peoples' independence and sovereignty and developing cooperation based on equality among all countries of the world.

The leaders of the two countries paid tribute to the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, in enforcing the principle of state independence and national sovereignty, and in establishing a new and just international economic order based on equality.

The sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the MSZMP and MPLA-Labor Party are developing in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and are serving as the basis for friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and countries. This is manifested in the 1982-83 interparty cooperation agreement signed during the visit.

They noted that friendly relations between the two countries and peoples, established during the Angolan people's liberation struggle, are successfully developing. They confirmed the decision to further develop the traditionally friendly relationship between the two countries. To that end, the chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the president of the People's Republic of Angola have signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

They positively appraised the development of mutually beneficial economic relations and economic and technical-scientific cooperation. They attached great importance to intensifying the cooperation that has developed in the areas of transportation, health affairs and agriculture. They signed an agreement on agricultural cooperation and a protocol on specific aspects of economic cooperation.

They expressed the conviction that the talks of the Angolan party-state delegation will considerably contribute to deepening relations between the MSZMP and MPLA-Labor Party and the two peoples, and to developing multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed his sincere thanks and appreciation to the Hungarian people, the MSZMP Central Committee and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic for the ardent, fraternal reception accorded to the Angolan delegation during its visit to Hungary.

The president of MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola has invited Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi to an offical friendly visit. They have accepted the invitation with thanks.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS SOLIDARITY TALKS PROPOSAL

LD150120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The government press spokesman has reported that, after the publication in yesterday's press of the letter of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, addressed to all trade union headquarters, and of the letter of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, signed by chairman of the negotiations group Grzegorz Palka, further letters and statements have come in to the Council of Ministers committee. The government representatives and representatives of the entire trade union movement, in order to agree on joint undertakings on the most important social issues -- an improvement in supplies to the population, pricing policy and compensations, rationing of goods and improving procurement -- has been accepted by the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions, the National Bureau of the NSZZ of Individual Craftsmen Solidarity, the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations, NSZZ of Private Farmers, the Consultative Council of the Trade Union of Public Utilities Employees of the Polish People's Republic and the Federation of the Polish Teachers Union Oswiata [education] and Nauka [science].

The NSZZ Solidarity sent in two documents. The first, rejecting the government proposal on behalf of the negotiating group, was signed by Grzegorz Palka, and the second, also containing a negative standpoint, but with a different content, [word indistinct] on behalf of the Presidium of the National Commission and signed by Miroslaw Krupinski. The first document states that the Solidarity proposal on entering into talks on 13 October is not a response to the letter from Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The idea of a mixed commission, according to the deputy premier's plan, has not been accepted by the union. Solidarity is interested exclusively in bilateral talks. The second Solidarity document states that the government's motives, justifying the need for taking simultaneous action to improve the standard of living, does not give rise to the union's reservations. Instead of setting up a mixed commission, which, in the light of experience to date, it feels is purposeless, Solidarity proposes entering into bilateral, matter-of-fact talks, to which it will delegate working groups set up by it. At the same time, it states with total firmness that no proposals of cooperation have credibility with the union in circumstances of the improper functioning of the law and lack of access to the mass media.

The government press spokesman's statement says that despite the negative stand of the (?working) majority of NSZZ Solidarity, the government stands by its proposal to set up a mixed commission. The government will not reject (?any) ideas in advance (?before examining them) thoroughly. Because, in rejecting the proposal to take part in a mixed commission, Solidarity demands bilateral talks on current, urgent socioeconomic matters, the government answers that it is ready at any time for ad hoc talks on current matters which brook no delay linked with society's living conditions. The government accepts the proposal of talks in a working group, accepting the date proposed by Solidarity.

We recall that the union proposed in a previous letter that the talks begin on 15 October at 1600 in Warsaw.

However, the government press spokesman's statement continues, the government declares that such working talks have nothing in common with the (?concept) of work in a mixed commission, made up of the authorities and the entire trade union movement, deliberating continuously on fundamental solutions. The government finds, therefore, that Solidarity has once again repudiated a proposal for cooperation.

The full text of the cited documents and statements will be in today's press.

STRIKE ALERT IN PIOTRKOW TRYBUNALSKI CONTINUES

Solidarity-Government Talks

LD141228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Statement issued by NSZZ Solidarity of Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship on 14 October]

[Text] Talks began in Tomaszow Mazowiecki at 0800 between Solidarity and the working group sent as a delegation by Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec.

The delegation presented the documents from the minister giving them powers to inspect [word indistinct] in the region of the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship, and to implement the rationed items.

The delegation did not have the relevant powers from the government to conduct negotiations with the trade unions in the Piotrkow Voivodship.

The Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship Solidarity asked the Warsaw delegation to fulfill the tasks entrusted to it, and is expecting at any moment the government delegation for conducting negotiations with the community of the voivodship.

Strike Alert Continues

LD141450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] In Tomaszow an attempt was made today to resume the talks beteen the negotiating teams of the Solidarity union and the Industrial Branch Unions, which have joined the talks, and the special commission headed by Jerzy Indyk, an adviser to the minister of domestic trade and services.

As yesterday, detailed talks did not materialize, since the negotiating team of the trade unions considers the powers of this commission to be insufficient.

In Tomaszow they are awaiting the arrival of a commission with special powers for undertaking concrete decisions. The commission of Jerzy Indyk has remained in the voivodship and is undertaking actions for the improvement of market supplies.

A strike alert remains in force in the works enterprises in the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship.

The regional board of the Union of Polish Teachers in Piotrkow Trybunalski today sent an appeal to the authorities of this voivodship and to the government commission, in which it expressed solidarity with essential foodstuffs and other rationed goods.

Resolution Adopted

LD142252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] As we have already announced, the situation remains tense in the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship. Today again talks were not held because the Solidarity and Industrial Branch Trade Unions negotiating group did not recognize the powers of the interministerial commission which is chaired by Jerzy Indyk, adviser to the minister of domestic trade and services, as sufficient and it is awaiting competent government representatives so as to obtain relevant guarantees and put an end to the conflict. Our correspondent Paulin (Ploninski) reports from Piotrkow Trybunalski.

[Ploninski] Jerzy Indyk's commission has remained in the Piotrkow Voivodship and it is still taking measures aimed at improving market supplies in the voivodship. It has been agreed, among other things, that the meat industry agency and the poultry industry association guarantee a full realization of allocations for October of meat and its products. Moreover, the existing outstanding deliveries which arose during the period of rationing will be implemented by stages in the fourth quarter of this year.

A joint resolution adopted today by the regional boards of NSZZ Solidarity of Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship, which has also been singed by the voivodship Consultative Commission of Industrial Branch Trade Unions, states, among other things, that unless the issue of just allocations of food is settled in a permanent manner, a strike proper will take place with all that it entails. A sit-in strike is to be proclaimed in all the enterprises of the voivodship on 20 October.

Actions of the workers of Tomaszow and of the voivodship were supported today by the regional board of the Union of Polish Teachers [ZNP] in Piotrkow Trybunalski in an appeal addressed to the voivodship authorities and to the government commission. We read, among other things, in this appeal: Over 10,000 employees in education and training cannot remain indifferent toward the difficulties of everyday life and supply shortages with which they put up, like all the citizens of our voivodship, but cannot resign themselves to a state of affairs which strikes at the young generation which they are bringing up. The teachers appeal for vigorous and effective action to improve the situation that has arisen.

REGIONAL STRIKES, PROTEST ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Talks Begin in Sieradz

LD142106 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Sieradz that talks between voivodship political and administrative authorities and the local Solidarity delegation on insufficient supplies of meat and other products for the population began in Sieradz at 1200. Our correspondent stresses that both the authorities and trade union members hold the view that the social atmosphere in the voivodship will depend on the outcome of the meeting. The union's members are unofficially announcing that a strike alert will be declared if today's talks do not bring any results.

Ultimatum Announced

LD142204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Since 1200, negotiations have been in progress in Sieradz between the voivodship political and administrative authorities and the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity of Sieradz region. Also participating in the talks are representatives of Lodz region Solidarity who are active in the Sieradz Voivodship. Of the problems discussed, the issue of supplies of meat and meat products has come into the foreground. The 6-hour long discussion has not brought the stances of the two sides closer. Voivodship authorities have not accepted the obligation that they will fully guarantee, both with respect to quantity and to variety, supplies of meat and its products for rationed purchases.

As a result of this stance of the authorities, Solidarity union members have adopted a resolution in which, as an ultimatum, they name 22 October as a deadline for a meeting with the government commission. If supplies do not improve by 2 November, the region will embark on a protest action, the aim of which will be the dismissal of the voivodship administrative authorities who, in Solidarity's view, are inefficient. The negotiations will presumably go on until the small hours.

Zyrardow Strikes Continue

LD142320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The nervous mood is continuing in Sieradz Voivodship, where 180,000 food ration books issued in the last 3 months have not been met up to now. These issues were the subject of a meeting between the voivodship authorities and the Solidarity regional board.

The strikes in all the more important factories in Zyrardow are still continuing.

Possible Krosno Strike

LD141716 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The regional sub-corporation board of Solidarity in Krosno today adopted a resolution which states that further talks with the voivodship authorities are pointless. Unless decisions are made which will improve supplies in stores, unionists are to declare strike readiness in the region as of 20 October.

Upcoming Factory Strikes

LD141308 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] [No dateline received] The workforce of the Gdansk Fasfory plant announced a warning strike and is to begin the actual strike in 1 week's time.

For tomorrow, the workforce of the Polfa works in Stargard announced a strike.

The reason for this situation is the long drawn-out procedure of the ultimate settling by the ministry of demands concerning the recognition of the first employment category [as received] and of health holidays for the entire workforce.

Chemical Industry Strikes

LD141340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Conflict continues in many chemical industrial plants. Striking chemical industry workers are demanding a considerable increase in the possibilities for availing themselves of recuperation holidays and insist that all workers affected by the so-called "labor risk" in the chemical industry should be included in the first employment category.

At the chemical industry plant in Tarnowskie Gory, which employs about 1,000 people, a 2-hour warning strike was staged today from 1100 to 1300. The strike was organized by the Solidarity organization at the plant. Members of the Industrial Branch Trade Union joined the strike.

A 2-hour warning strike has also been in progress at the (WIZOW) and (UBO) chemical plants in Jelenia Gora and Wroclaw Voivodships and at Police near Szczecin. The (WIXOW) chemical industry workers, as part of their protest and strike action, are not despatching the chemicals manufactured by the plant which are necessary for the production of detergent powders.

A 2-hour warning strike was also held at the Gdansk phosphate fertilizer plant.

Strike Update

LD141926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Warning strikes and other forms of protest connected chiefly with demands for paid additional leave and for granting certain professions privileges of the first category of employment were announced several days ago and also today in some chemical industry enterprises.

According to explanations by the press spokesman of the minister of chemical and light industry, implementation of these demands is a very advanced stage and is proceeding in consultation with all of the interested trade unions. A joint mixed commission is acting on their behalf with the participation of relevant ministries. The commission has been set up especially to deal with these issues.

Two days ago, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on granting additional leave to employees who work in particularly harmful and hard conditions in certain enterprises and production departments in the chemical industry. This applies to chemical raw materials mining enterprises and to the mineral fertilizers and nonorganic industries.

This represents the first stage of the implementation of the demands submitted by enterprises. The draft decree regulating the principles of granting paid additional leave in other branches of the chemical industry has now been worked out and is at present being agreed upon with all trade unions active in the chemical industry and with interested ministries.

Work on a normative act to define professions that will be classified in the chemical industry as first category of employment has also reached an advanced stage. The draft decree of the Council of Ministers in this matter is in the final phase of agreement and one can expect these regulations to be brought into effect this year. These regulations envisage that about 200,000 employees will be granted privileges of the first category of employment.

Koszalin Powerplant Strike Alert

LD141826 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The strike alert in Koszalin Voivodship heating powerplant is still in force. A 2-hour warning strike took place there yesterday.

What are the demands of the heating plant workers? Namely, they are after greater, more concrete help on the part of the voivodship authorities: the overhaul of the boilers and their exploitation is (?dragging on); the transfer of the building formerly belonging to the voivodship association of the enterprises of communal and housing economy, for social purposes; the acquisition of special premises for the heating powerplant in Szczecinlk; the creation of a technical base for the plant in Koszalin and an explanation as to who undertook the decision last year to commission the boilerhouse at Bukowa Street -- a boilerhouse which does not fulfill the basic technical and work safety and hygiene conditions.

Among the demands there is also a point concerning an increase of the wages fund for this year by Z3.5 million. Most of the aforementioned matters have already been settled. Only two remain, namely: technical back-up for the heating power plant in Koszalin and the matter of wages.

On this second issue, a proposal has been made for (?Z1.8 million) [words indistinct] to increase the wages fund. However, it is not known whether this proposal by the management will be accepted.

Speaking today [word indistinct] with the chairman of NSZZ Solidarity of the Koszalin (?heating enterprise) [passage indistinct]. I received the reply that there ought not to be particular fears in this respect. If a strike did occur, then the employees of other plants would also go on strike, but the voivodship heating power enterprise would work normally. However, all the interested parties are optimistic, and I think that agreement on these last two points should be arrived at in the near future.

Szczecin Taxi Drivers Protest

LD141630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] A shortage of fuel, batteries and tires was the direct cause of a demonstration which was organized today by taxi drivers in Szczecin. Taxi drivers assembled in front of the municipal office to discuss the possibility of stopping work until the correct working conditions are created for them.

The Oil Industry Agency reports that supplies of fuel in the Szczecin Voivodship amount virtually to nil and that there is no indication that the situation will improve in the near future.

Suwalki Strike Alert Called Off

LD142314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] As a result of talks held in Warsaw between Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski and a delegation from Suwalki Voivodship, with the participation of representatives of the Solidarity authorities there, the strike alert in that region has been called off. The government side has begun an undertaking to ensure regular deliveries of various goods to the shops of the Suwalki Voivodship.

WALESA, SOLIDARITY DELFGATION ARRIVE IN FRANCE

Predeparture Interview

LD141700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, prior to his departure for Paris on 14 October -- place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chairman, what is the purpose of your visit to France?

[Answer] I want to get to know France a little, and at the same time I think that our delegation will be able to establish a standard pattern of ties with France. I do not wish to repeat old slogans, but we have always had special bonds, and I would like to see this confirmed and even to strengthen them. Here I think that there may be a bit of a problem, but the standard pattern of ties will be available. Perhaps we will succeed.

[Question] What do you have in mind when you speak about a standard pattern?

[Answer] We know that our two structures are somewhat different. At the same time, cooperation can provide for us some solutions which can be propagated for other countries. I think that we will be able to find a common language in France because we know each other well.

[Question] Allegedly you are going to confer with representatives of not only trade unions but also of the French Government?

[Answer] I do not know, I do not know the program. However, I am prepared for any eventuality, at any moment, for any form of talks. Naturally, my colleagues and experts will help me a little, and I will talk at any moment with anyone.

[Question] While you are away it is expected that talks on economic matters will be held between Solidarity and representatives of the government.

[Answer] Yes, it was my request and recommendation that talks should be started before my return, so that I may know the results of the talks as soon as possible.

[Question] Several days have passed since Solidarity's first national congress. What are the most urgent tasks facing the union?

[Answer] Right now to prepare for talks. At the same time we would like to construct a platform for further talks because we have very many topics which we must settle. Thus, we are preparing for talks. The Presidium is new, but energetic, and I think that it will work well.

[Question] Recently, much has been said about winter. We are facing the problem of winter, the accumulation of food and fuel.

[Answer] Yes, hence my journey, and my next journey -- to the United States -- will be particularly concerned with that issue.

[Question] What do you wish you before your departure for France?

[Answer] That we are not hijacked to some other destination.

Walesa Press Conference

LD142054 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The most famous among Poles, after Pope John-Paul II, Lech Walesa, arrived in Paris today. The main representatives of the five French trade unions, in particular Edmond Maire and Georges Seguy, met the Solidarity leader at Orly Airport. Tomorrow evening, Lech Walesa will be, if one may say, the star of a French Democratic Confederation of Labor meeting at Porte de Pantin in Paris. On 20 October Walesa will have breakfast with Prime Minister Mauroy and will, perhaps, meet President Mitterrand.

Soon after his arrival, in Paris, Lech Walesa held a press conference. Our correspondent reports the following:

[Begin recording] When something does not work it must be thrown away. With this cutting remark, so typical of Walesa, he immediately summed up the whole year of Solidarity action. In his view there is no doubt that Polish democracy is 36 years behind the times, and this gap must be bridged. Solidarity wants to "break," I quote, "the monopolistic power of the state, implement the slogans of the Polish regime and reach a genuine workers' democracy which observes human rights and dignity in a self-governed republic." Solidarity does not want to destroy but to regenerate. Walesa is certain that the dialogue and negotiations are topical.

The Solidarity leader gave a humorous response to the question: And if through a misfortune Poland's neighbors should want to hinder the process of renewal? Walesa said: The USSR declares herself to be our biggest friend and ally and therefore what do we have to fear from our closest friends? In a more serious tone, Walesa says it quite clearly: If we have to pay, we shall pay. Regarding the economic crisis in Poland, Walesa said that Solidarity, which claims to be an important social movement rather than a political party, wants to offer an alternative.

Walesa declared himself in favor of Poland's accession to the International Monetary Fund. In answer to the question: What does Solidarity expect from France, Walesa answered "a lot" [words indistinct]. He undoubtedly believes that there is still time to sum up the results at the end of his visit on 21 October. [end recording]

Walesa Favors IMF Membership

NC141849 Paris AFP in English 1839 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, head of the Polish independent trade union federation Solidarity, arrived here today for a week-long visit and said he favors Poland rejoining the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which it left in 1950.

"It will mean major sacrifices for us," he said, "but it will be profitable -- particularly through the control an international organisation can exercise over our economy."

Mr Walesa, invited here by French trade unions, said that "Solidarity does not want to destroy Poland but regenerate it."

He reiterated that Solidarity's aim is to become not a political party but "a mass movement."

"They suspect us of the most awful things," he said. "We only want to change the country, guarantee human dignity and citizens' rights, improve the lives of the Poles, and create an exemplary new age."

Asked by a reporter whether he thought the Russians will invade Poland, Mr Walesa replied: "You have to understand that we shall certainly be victorious, but we do not know at what price. We do not have any other choice. If we have to pay, we pay. Our faith allows us this but we do not want it."

To which a member of his delegation added: "The Soviet Union says it is our best friend and ally. What can we fear from our best friends?"

On the difficulties facing a democratic movement in a country like Poland, Mr Walesa said: "Theoretically we do have democracy, with its magnificent slogans. We want to put them into practice and give them life. It is the reason for our existence."

Another delegation member, discussing the Polish crisis, said there were political as well as economic reasons.

"For some 30 years," he said, "the program that the Communist Party put forward has had to be accepted. Today, Solidarity wants to create a wide-ranging alternative to bring our country out of ruin."

Delegation Begins Talks

LD142102 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Correspondent's report from Paris]

[Text] At the invitation of the five largest French trade union federations, a Solidarity delegation headed by Lech Walesa arrived in Paris today. The chairman of Solidarity stated at the Orly Airport that the purpose of the delegation's visit was to establish contacts with French trade union members. Lech Walesa added that the visit is part of the traditional and growing Polish-French relations. The delegation was greeted in an exceptionally cordial manner.

Solidarity's first talks began in Paris on the same day. In the afternoon a news conference was held at the International Conference Center. Lech Walesa and his closest associates presented Solidarity's principles of action, its programmatic foundations and intentions. In reply to one question, the Solidarity chairman gave assurances that the union's members feel themselves to be Poles above all else and that they consider it their duty to participate in extricating the country out of the current deep crisis.

7 OCT WALESA SPEECH CONCLUDES SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

AU141654 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 8 Oct 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Lech Walesa at the 7 October session of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk]

[Text] Accident and good fortune have enabled us to survive the 18 days of this congress in the same way as we survived August of 1980, Lech Walesa said, when closing down the second round of the Solidarity congress.

In August 1980 we also fought for 18 days in the shipyards, L. Walesa continued. The victory of that August has been durable inasmuch as we have been able to meet a year later. It gives us hope that this congress will also be a similar victory. Being grateful for everything, we can say that we have not lacked perseverance. We have a program, which is certainly beautiful and great. At the same time, let us bear in mind that life itself will suggest things to us and will force us to adopt still another program, which we will also have to implement. When we take our program to factories let us present it in such a form that everyone can understand it. Let us remember that we must explain it in factories and modify it by what life suggests.

That is why when we go back to our factories let us keep in mind solidarity. Let us keep in mind that our program is feasible, although, when one reads it and hears it read, one may think that it is very difficult. I think that it requires one thing: that we should be unified, that we should not let ourselves -- as has been noted here -- be swept off our feet by various little groups, sects and other groupings, which can just decompose us. Today we still cannot afford to exist in little groups. This is why I ask you to forget -- when going back to your factories -- that people here used different words when speaking and that we even quarreled here. We have but one aim and but one idea. If we remember only that one word we will go forward together to victory, and victory really measures up to the present times and to our appetites.

That is why I ask you, L. Walesa appealed in conclusion, to go forward together to victory and to the Poland that corresponds to our times.

PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER NEWLY-ELECTED KKP SESSION

AU141636 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 9-11 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Ewa Grunert report on the Gdansk press conference attended by Lech Walesa: "We Are Taking Over the Union's Command" -- complied from a tape recording, apparently held on 7 October]

[Text] The first session of the newly elected Solidarity National Commission was held in Gdansk on 7 October. The session, which allotted the individual functions, elected by ballot the permanent Presidium with a seat in Gdansk and the replaceable part of it -- the controlling and advisory body composed of the heads of the largest regions. The session did not elect Solidarity's deputy chairman, postponing the election until the commission's next session on 22 October. Because he had been elected to the Presidium, Janusz Onyszkiewicz resigned from the function of the union's press spokesman. Dr Marek Brunne from the Gdansk Institute of Turbo-Machines of the Polish Academy of Sciences was appointed a new press spokesman.

The following were elected to the six-strong replaceable Presidium: L. Waliszewski from Silesia-Dabrowa region; W. Frasyniuk from Lower Silesia; Z. Bujak from Mazowsze; W. Sikora from Malopolska; A. Slowik from Lodz; and Z. Rozwalak from Bydgoszcz. The following were elected to the permanent Presidium: J. Waszkiewicz, J. Patyna, S. Wadolowski, N. Krupinski, A. Tokarczuk, J. Merkel, J. Onyszkiewicz, G. Palka, R. Blaszczyk, G. Przybyska-Wendt and A. Konarski.

A brief press conference was held after the session with Lech Walesa and Presidium members.

[Question] Has it been decided to elect the deputy chairman?

[Walesa] Because the Presidium has to determine its character and work, the next congress [as published] of the National Consultative Commission (KKP) will be held within 2 weeks, when we will elect the deputy chairman after deliberations. For the time being we have worked, as of Monday, with the group that wants to remain -- we are taking over command. The entire Presidium will meet on Monday and will get down to real work.

[Question] Will you work this afternoon on the themes for the Presidium? What are these themes?

[Walesa] As for the first talks and preparations, Palka was made primarily responsible by the congress. He, too, will have to go to Lodz with his group because he has no socks, as it turned out. He must go there because he has been away from home for a long time and does not know whether his wife is still there (laughter), so he is going home, but will be back on Monday and bring back the ideas he will have chewed over. It is up to him to settle this struggle in a democratic way.

[Question] What about the blockade of food in Poland?

[Walesa] As for the blockade, the secretary of the Presidium and those who will become presidents will talk with the Gdansk Interfactory Founding Committee and will cook up something so that on Monday we will present a concrete stand.

[Question] You say: secretary of the Presidium. Who is he?

[Walesa] We propose Tokarczuk for secretary and he should become one, if the meeting reaches agreement. We will reach agreement because there are fewer of us now. But Celinski still has not given up his secretaryship so they will work together and together pilot those issues.

[Question] How many people will permanently stay in Gdansk?

[Walesa] We have been able to pick out 12 -- 11 people from the list. That is why those 11 will get down to work for the time being, but we will probably coopt another person at the second meeting.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the election?

[Walesa] I am most satisfied.

[Question] What about the others?

[Walesa] Well, I do not know. From what I have said it is obvious that the KKP has been joined by people who really want to work. At the congress, people developed various appetites. But here -- in this body -- it has become obvious that people have really got rid of their appetites and want to work, regardless of where they were at one time.

[Question] What about experience in negotiating?

[Walesa] You should know that Palka is no fool. He will gather around him players who know how to play. He will certainly take Gwiazda and some other people. I do not know and I tell him nothing, but he is now responsible to the KKP and to me.

[Question] How do you view the role of the six people in that "replaceable" Presidium?

[Walesa] I will tell you how I view it. I view it in this way: Within 6 months we will become [too] sure of ourselves and we will need people from the field to give us a jolt. We want to be subjected to running criticism by large regions because they will put us under pressure: You are doing wrong things and so on. You see, the concept is for them to correct us and to force us to make correct moves.

[Question] How often will they meet with you?

[Walesa] I would propose that they should do this quite often for the time being, and not so often later on because they will have enough of their own work. There will be intrigues against them and they will have to keep an eye on their positions.

[Question] Which experts will you take for talks with the government?

[Walesa] Good experts!

[Question] Those as before or others?

[Walesa] We will have to see eye to eye first.

[Question] There is a woman on the Presidium. What will she do?

[Walesa] Girls are my weakness, and this is why I had to take at least one.

[Grazyna Przybylska] I am a physician, and that is why I will deal with medical and paramedical issues.

[Walesa] We made a mistake with the previous commission because there was not one woman on it. We could not work as we should have done. I was immediately aware of it. (laughter)

[Question] Have you taken stock of those people and do you believe that they will prove themselves?

[Walesa] I was just amazed by them. I thought there would be a struggle and that the behind-the-scenes struggles at the congress would continue. This is not so, and it has turned out that the commission members are the people who really want to achieve something. I am stunned by their dedication to and understanding of our cause. Even when I say: "Listen, I cannot work smoothly with everyone because I am somehow a bit difficult," they understand this as well. So you see they are really the people who want to do a great deal. Now I will have to be more tolerant and treat them with more earnestness and common-sense. I will truly do my best to be most cooperative with everyone. They are very decent people. I am very pleased at how things are, and we will see what will happen later on.

[Question] What are the Presidium's views about all that?

[Ryszard Blaszczyk, member of the KKP] I am with Walesa on that because I was also afraid that all the behind-the-scenes games and various antagonisms would be transferred to this body, and that we would reach a point at which we would have to elect a Presidium that would be antagonistic and would do no work. But the thing is that the people in question have understood everything. They have understood that it is not parochial interests -- the interests of the regions and individual interests -- that are at stake. Everyone has understood the union's situation. And as Leszek Walesa said: Would that we could do everything here in the best possible way. I will comprehensively deal with the protection of the environment, work safety and hygiene, labor inspection -- with the entire issue.

Someone will say: They have again shared functions among themselves. Well, ladies and gentlemen, everyone must take responsibility for something. Besides, we will have briefings almost every day and will deal with the issues in a democratic way. However, some people will deal with the issue of experts and will look after certain problems. This is natural because work must be done. Otherwise we would not know who has to do what, and I would have to sign everything, as up to now. No. At the same time, we will have daily briefings of 10 to 30 minutes to deal with issues in a general way. After that everyone will individually take care of his bureau's operations, of the experts, of the letters from ministries and so on.

[Question] Will Mr Palka promote his draft economic program?

[Walesa] I will answer this question. The draft was a pre-election action, and Palka had a lot to do. Now he will have to do even more. At the same time, he will make corrections because before his view was parochial, but now he will have to view the entire country and even a bit beyond it.

[Grzegorz Palka] The three proposals are for consultations, and only after the union's decision will we do anything about them.

[Walesa] As you see, ladies and gentlemen, these are eagles -- eagles of eagles. They have not been prepared for their functions, but, once elected, every one of them knows what to do.

GLOS PRACY COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY PROGRAM

LD141810 Warsaw PAP in English 1605 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct (PAP) -- "This extensive programme, which besides principles of the state's foreign policy and its international alliances covers all other spheres of Poland's life, defines from now on the frames of the union's activity, the GLOS PRACY daily wrote in a commentary devoted to the Solidarity programme adopted by the union's congress recently.

Nobody can question Solidarity's right to outline the aims and actions in the social area against a broader background of the country's socio-political situation and to view the realization of these goals as dependent on certain global issues. But such definition of global problems as presented in the union's programme must arouse not only doubts but also protest -- even if one bears in mind that the union's origins and the hitherto style of its activity: social protest, negation and lack of confidence in the state's action, had an impact on both the congress debate and programme formulations, the daily said.

"How can negotiations and dialogue, accepted and now even awaited by the society, be conducted after careful examination of Solidarity programme by the government? Can negation and questioning of authorities' every effort become transformed into Solidarity's readiness for partnership? Does negation favour the preservation of social peace?

"More such questions and doubts are certain to arise after the publication by Solidarity of its programme resolution. It contains many contradictions and even demagogical tendencies. It is impossible to combine socialist principles with actions leading to the revival of capitalism even though accompanied by declarations in favor of social egalitarianism. It is impossible to combine the observance of the rule of law that Solidarity is fighting for and the questioning of the Sejm laws on employee self-management and state enterprise, GLOS PRACY pointed out.

"The future of the union and the future of Poland, it must be remembered, will depend on the responsibility of all people forming the nearly ten million-strong Solidarity organization," the daily concluded.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH ON SOLIDARITY PRICE HIKE STAND

AU141421 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 8 Oct 81 p 2

["Text" of decision on price increases adopted by the Solidarity congress in Gdansk on 7 October]

[Text] In recent months, the government has clearly reversed its policy. Attacks on our union are being accompanied by a socioeconomic policy that is against the basic material interests of the working people. Solidarity's demand for control over the production, storage and distribution of basic necessities has been turned down. At the same time, notwithstanding the government's previous promises, the food rations valid before 1 August have not been restored; on the contrary, the market has proven to be short of food for the rations unilaterally cut by the government. Instead of taking effective steps against the crisis, the government has engaged in actions encumbering the public with the costs of the crisis, which, however, are useless for overcoming the crisis. WIthout consulting the union, the government has increased -- arbitrarily and without any compensation -- the prices of freshwater fish and cigarettes. Further similar steps against the living standards of society have been announced. Those steps have nothing whatsoever to do with the economic reform; on the contrary, the struggle waged by Solidarity for the self-management principles of that reform has for months been resisted by the authorities. Our union must not tolerate this policy any longer. The first national congress of Solidarity delegates demands:

That compensation be made for the recent significant increases in the prices of basic necessities, and that all profits obtained from the increased prices of monopoly goods, tobacco and alcohol be alloted for social assistance to the poorest families;

That retail prices of basic necessities be frozen until a program and a timetable for changing prices as well as a system of compensation are agreed upon with the union in line with the preparations for economic reform and with the guarantees to improve the market supplies;

That public control be established over the program for emergency steps against the crisis and over its implementation. Steps against the crisis can only be effective with the active participation of the public and its organizations, which would be impossible without public control over the economy.

If no agreement is reached with the government on those issues within the next 2 weeks, the congress obligates the National Commission to proclaim a general warning strike, as well as to fix the method of and a timetable for the proper protest action. At the same time, the congress calls on all enterprise collectives to refrain from local protest actions, except those that prove to be necessary for the defense and efficiency of the union.

LE FIGARO ON CONDITIONS FOR 'NATIONAL UNION'

PM141241 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Conditions for National Union"]

[Text] Warsaw -- On the eve of a very important Central Committee plenum observers are expecting negotiations to start shortly between the party and Solidarity to try to reach agreement on a minimum program and to find a formula for national union. These negotiations promise to be difficult.

Moreover, the success of this possible national union would require three basic conditions to be fulfilled.

1 -- Rendering harmless the adversaries of renewal within the framework of the system: Indeed many forces stand to gain from the failure of the Polish experiment. First there are the extremists on the two sides. A well-known Warsaw journalist assured me that some people in government circles merely want the situation to deteriorate. "They are convinced," he told me, "that after living another 1 or 2 years on the brink of famine the Poles will give a triumphal welcome to their soldiers or even Red Army soldiers bringing them food."

The primitive cynicism of this calculation is not the most important point here. Moreover, it is in fact probable that some people in Moscow (they are not unanimous there either) are convinced that there is a great deal to be gained from waiting before launching a possible intervention: It makes it possible on the one hand to pursue the propaganda offensive in Western Europe (notably against the Pershing missiles) and on the other hand to show the populations in the "fraternal countries" who might be tempted to follow the Poles' example that the struggle for democratization is waged at the price of chaos and famine.

Moreover, similar calculations are being made on the other side and at the last congress extremist Solidarity members told me in confidence that they were opposed to any agreement with the government. "In that way," they added, "we can paralyze the authorities' action, which will lead to catastrophe and to the government's collapse. We will then only have to pick up the pieces."

Avoiding the traps laid by extremists in the party, Moscow and Solidarity, who are always ready to stage dangerous provocations, is not the only condition for the success of national union. It will also be necessary to oppose both the dogmatists who are hostile to the transformation of the system out of ideological conviction and those oppositionists who refuse to believe that it is capable of evolving. It will also be necessary to call to order the party's middle-ranking apparatus, the bureaucracy in the administration and the economy which has until now so successfully made reforms impossible: the heavy industry and chemical lobbies whose privileges are threatened. The fight is only just beginning.

Vital Consensus

2 -- The combination of a series of positive factors: If the national union is to be a success and the country is to overcome the crisis, on the other hand, it is vital to successfully carry out a number of operations which probably seem contradictory. It is important to achieve self-management, to introduce a very serious and complex economic reform and above all to fundamentally democratize the way in which the system and public life functions (precondition for the country's participation, for credibility being restored to the government and for the success of the economic reform). To do this of course a consensus between the government, the church and Solidarity is vital.

These conditions are, of course, very difficult to attain but they are not enough. Western bankers and governments must also first agree to give very substantial financial and economic aid, without which the Polish experiment is bound to collapse. But this is not all. The effect will be the same if the Soviet Union not only fails to give its blessing, willingly or unwillingly, to the changes taking place in Poland but also fails to maintain its supplies of oil, gas and raw materials without which the country's economy would be stifled overnight. Bringing about all these conditions, as can be seen, seems to be trying to do the impossible.

3 -- The success of the economic reform: The Polish experiment can only succeed if the country overcomes the serious economic crisis it is experiencing. This objective cannot be attained without a viable economic reform, but the introduction of any economic reform is always accompanied by a period of chaos and uncertainty. What would happen in Poland's uncontrolled situation? Decentralizing and introducing self-management may be a good idea but in present circumstances it merely means decentralizing and self-managing the shortages.

Monopoly Money

The reform is, above all, based on economic calculation, respect for market laws and interesting the workers in output. Is all this meaningful when, as liberal economist Czeslaw Brobrowski said in KULTURA, "The zloty has become monopoly money," when one zloty in two does not have anything behind it on the market? Now there are only two ways of strengthening the currency: increasing production or increasing prices. The first is scarcely practicable at present. As for prices, both the government and Solidarity, giving way to reprehensible demagoguery, maintain that their increases will be "compensated" by wage increases. In other words, the currency will not be strengthened and inflation will continue and the economic reform will fail.

Moreover, there is another fundamental problem: that of the population's demoralization. After 36 years of communist orientation, the worker on the banks of the Vistula wants to work like a Sicilian and live like an American in Polish conditions. If the government, Solidarity and the church urge him tomorrow to make the vital sacrifices, will he not turn against the country's three great forces, thus creating a situation of real anarchy?

It is easy to understand, therefore, why a Western diplomat in Warsaw said to me a few days ago: "It is really impossible to see any logical solution to the crisis in this country." After a while he added, although in a disillusioned tone: "But perhaps there is a Polish solution after all?"

Indeed this is all that can be hoped.

WOZNIAK HOLDS TALKS WITH AUTONOMOUS TU OFFICIALS

LD141718 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Marian Wozniak, secretary of the party Central Committee, today received representatives of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions, Adam Kaczmarski, (Bogdan Cytowski) and (Bogdan Stolmach). Issues concerning coparticipation of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions in implementing the economic reform, market problems, employment and social issues, helping people in financial difficulty and matters connected with taking up employment abroad, were discussed.

WARSAW PZPR COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM SESSION

LD132232 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP) -- First Secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee Stanislaw Kociolek chaired a plenary session of the Warsaw PZPR Committee today. The session discussed the current sociopolitical situation and the tasks facing party organization in connection with this situation.

It is noted in the report of the party office of the Warsaw committee that the Solidarity congress confirmed the course aimed at confrontation and political domination and not cooperation. The program adopted by the congress contains in veiled form a host of anti-communist formulations, whose aim is the struggle against socialism along the road of exploiting the mistakes in the inconsistency and ineffectiveness of the activities of the authorities. We demand resoluteness in those sectors where the struggle for socialism is in progress. The report stresses the necessity to defend the party by strengthening its unity and to patiently explain to the workers the real aims of the leaders of the counter-revolution lurking in Solidarity. In the present situation party members must define themselves at all levels. Party cards must be checked and taken away from those who do not want to undertake political struggle. We cannot agree with the nondefined position of part of the leading party cadres.

"The line of accord and the principle of dialogue -- yes. However, we have overstepped the mark by going along with everyone, even with those who spit on us," said the first secretary of the Ursus tractor factory party committee (Marian Wal), who was the first to speak in the debates.

The plenum participants roundly criticized the activities of the central party leadership accusing it of being isolated from the masses, of not fulfilling the decisions of the ninth congress and of only moving back the boundary of the counterrevolutionary threat. They detected in the party leadership a divergence of views on ways of solving the country's problems. Those who rose to speak said that the reason for the protracted political cirsis was precisely the absence of unity among party members and higher party organs. In this context one of those making a speech suggested that a national party conference be urgently convened.

Those who spoke next stressed that the party was handing over the initiative to the opponents and the adoption fo the binding version of the law on self-management and state enterprises threatens to remove the party from enterprises. "No one is defending us. Our leadership is not arming us with any arguments at all," said one of the speakers, "and this is the reason why our ranks are weakening as a consequence of the mistakes being made."

The debates lasted until late evening. The members of the plenum adopted a decision to resume the session on 14 October.

Those participating in the first day of the plenum included Politburo members: Kazimierz Barcikowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Albin Siwak; and also Jan Glowczyk, Politburo candidate member.

Plenum Continues

LD140832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The plenum of the Warsaw PZPR Committee continues in the capital today. In the report providing a lead-in to the discussion, an assessment was made of the processes taking place in our country in the past few days, and the increase in the threats to the line of social accord and a socialist Poland was pointed out. It was stated that an acute political struggle is being waged. We are having to contend with a strengthening of the forces of the rightwing which have declared war on the party and socialism. The course and program of the Solidarity congress have created a new characteristic: The course aimed at confrontation and political struggle and not at agreement and cooperation was confirmed.

The POLISH PRESS AGENCY reports that during the speeches the delegates assessed sharply and critically the activities of the central party authorities.

Further Reports on Plenum

LD142354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the Warsaw PZPR Committee plenum, which began yesterday, are being continued in the capital today. The deliberations are being chaired by first secretary of the PZPR Warsaw Committee, Stanislaw Kociolek. As PAP reports, the participants in the discussion, speaking with concern for the fate of the state and the party which are under threat, express in hard-hitting and (?critical) words the opinion that immediate, more effective measures are essential, as is the full involvement of the party in ideological confrontation and political struggle. One of the speakers said that Solidarity (?was cancelling out) all moves aimed at getting the country out of the economic crisis. It is therefore essential to resolve the political issues and then the economic ones, although it would be better in the reverse order. However, there is no other way out. To implement these aims the party must regain the confidence of society, other speakers stressed.

A Gdansk Voivodship Party Committee plenum is being held today on the implementation of the economic reform in the voivodship. A joint plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee and the Voivodship Committee of the Democratic Party devoted to the expansion of small-scale industry is being held in Skierniewice.

Barcikowski Addresses Plenum

LD150252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the plenary session of the Warsaw PZPR Committee continued in Warsaw yesterday.

Our activity, one of the debaters said, must forestall enemy activity in all fields of political and economic life. The majority of the participants in the plenum stressed that Solidarity is torpedoing all moves to get the country out of the economic crisis. Thus it is necessary to resolve political issues first and then economic ones, although the reverse would be better.

Just as during the first day of the plenum, voices were heard yesterday criticizing the policy being implemented by the authorities and accusing them of ineffectiveness and incompetence. Stanislaw Kociolek was among those to take issue with these statements. He said that it is groundless, unfair and damaging to the entire party to attribute bad intentions to members of its leadership. There was also opposition to voices demanding the convening of a national conference of delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress. It was indicated that such a proposal does not promote the strengthening of party unity and may be exploited by the opponents of socialism.

The program drawn up by the ninth congress is the only program, it was stated.

The problems tackled on both days were broached by Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski. He stated, among other things, that the (?roots) of our party's weakness lie in the pre-August period. The party's ranks became too extensive; we lost the ability to fight; we disarmed ourselves politically in the seventies. The party is (?facing) a hard struggle to gain trust, Kazimierz Barcikowski said, and we must inculcate the belief in everyone that we can get out of the crisis by our own strength, on the condition that everyone wants to do so. One of the basic questions which demand explanation is that of the activity of party organizations in factories in implementing the economic reform.

OLSZOWSKI SUPPORTS POLITBURO STATEMENT

LD142146 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct (PAP) -- PUWP CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski stated in Katowice in the presence of two other Political Bureau members, Zbigniew Messner and Jerzy Romanik, that he supported the appraisal of the country's situation contained in the statement issued by the Political Bureau.

[Word indistinct] of the fact that the unionist and worker trend was evident in the second round of Solidarity congress, the congress resolutions were dominated by tendencies aimed at undermining the socialist system and consistently departing from the spirit of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie accords.

Voicing its [as received] support for the continuation of the line of agreement, Stefan Olszowski said that it will only be possible providing Solidarity will respect Poland's Constitution and our alliances, will dissociate itself from extremists and will support and practice actions designed for getting the country out of the economic crisis.

MILEWSKI INTERVIEWED ON SOLIDARITY'S NEGATION

LD112258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Interview with Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, by reporter Tadeusz (Moszcz) -- recorded; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Some commentators say that many slogans and statements have found their way in to the [Solidarity] union's program -- slogans and statements which are difficult to accept within the framework of socialism. We are, after all, at a stage of social reforms and that which seems unacceptable today might turn out to be right tomorrow.

[Answer] Yes, but there are issues which cannot be excluded or negated either today or tomorrow. These are principles and, as such, are inviolable.

[Question] [Word indistinct] this time in the union's program?

[Answer] Speeches by a great many people, many delegates at Solidarity's congress in Gdansk -- their speeches also negated principles. Perhaps I should give a few examples of this: the issue of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party; the issue of our strategic alliances which are also the "to be or not to be" of socialist Poland; the issue of the party's sole right to decide our country's foreign policy, which is also based on certain principles. These are just a few small details, seemingly small details, which in the speeches of some delegates assumed a character which was clearly departing from these principles.

[Question] These problems are contained in social agreements, the August agreements, and these have been included in the union's program.

[Answer] The party has always said it wants accord. The party has done everything, and the authorities have done everything and have given ample proof of the fact that they really want accord, but it is necessary to clarify things somewhat. Accord is possible, and it will be possible not simply as a slogan but as the practice of the party and the authorities with regard to those who recognize the principles of our socialist statehood. There has not been, and will not be, accord with the enemies of socialism. Political confrontation has been imposed on our party by political opponents. Within the framework of political confrontation, the party has never given up any of the methods which, at a given historical stage, would be possible in the name of the defense of the interest of our political system, or -- and this means the same -- defense of our independence. Also, the recent statement by the Politburo was issued in this spirit -- a very sharp and very ominous statement but the point was, after all, to issue a warning to everyone on the kind of dangerous historical turn at which our country has found itself.

[Question] Whoever one talks to today, everyone seems to have a different prescription for achieving the social peace. Do you have such a prescription, too?

[Answer] The fundamental condition needed so that things can be well in our country [words indistinct] authentic need of the community, is the problem of order, the problem of extricating our country from the anarchy which is growing worse and worse.

[Question] But how can this be done?

[Answer] Observance of the law must be demanded from everyone, no matter what his function is or what signboard he is hiding behind. Whoever has infringed on the law should be brought to account, because I think it is high time -- whether anybody likes it or not -- for the law in Poland to always mean the law.

I think the time has arrived for observance of the law to be ensured no matter what, and in an unambiguous manner. Then such activity will no doubt be met by universal acceptance of the broad mass of the community. The law should be observed [words indistinct], observed by everyone, without any exception.

PZPR LIBERALS ATTACK PARTY'S HARD LINE

NC091417 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 9 Oct 81

[By Jacques-Michel Tondre]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (AFP) -- The liberal wing of Poland's ruling Communist Party appears to have decided to launch a counter-offensive against the party's hard line, just as the Central Committee reportedly planned a full meeting for next Wednesday, informed sources said here today.

The reports came as the young Communist Party newspaper SZTANDAR MLODYCH today published an unprecedented interview with the now-dissolved KOR Committee for Social Self-Defense.

The interview, the first ever with an outlawed dissident group came eight days after passage of a new law defining the limits of censorship.

Mr. Kuron was conciliatory with his questioners, saying he was not anti-socialist, and saying his previous calls for a government of national unity were unrealistic because the national union federation Solidarity and the Roman Catholic Church could only "recommend (reforms) to the government."

Western observers said the coming counterattack was apparent in two statements made by ranking Polish officials yesterday, just as Solidarity was publishing a revolutionary seven-point program at the end of its first congress in Gdansk.

Hieronim Kubiak, a Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee and thus one of the six leading party officials, railed against attempts to "return to old practices" within the party.

"There is no question of reinstituting the order of before August 1980," he said, referring to the accords that ended a crisis at the Gdansk navy yards and later brought down the government of former First Secretary Edward Gierek.

Mr Kubiak even seconded Solidarity's call for free elections, saying "the elaboration of a new means of elections," based on a "pluralistic society." [sentence as received]

"The party must become a force of struggle not against millions, but for the millions, not against Solidarity, but for solidarity," he said.

And for his part, a high Foreign Ministry official who asked not to be identified said, "Poland is an open country...and socialism is an open notion and not a dogmatic notion."

The official, who cautioned that Poland "can exist as an independent and sovereign state only as long as it remains a socialist country faithful to its alliances," thus appeared to suggest that the party's liberals had been given a diplomatic clearance to counter-attack.

Thus, Solidarity, which before its congress appeared increasingly exposed to the hard-line attacks of conservative party faction, appeared to have taken back the initiative with its more radical program.

The party leaders were faced with a hard choice: Either accept Solidarity as it is, or risk the moderate union leadership's loss of power to the more intractable extremists.

One of the tenets in Solidarity's program provided the basis for such an acceptance: Solidarity would not question Poland's international alliances.

Thus, the Polish party will have an unprecedented chore waiting when it meets next week -- that of creating a pluralistic model allowing insertion of the church, the party and the union in a cooperation program that would not compromise Marxist-Leninist tenets.

RAKOWSKI URGES STEPS TO BUILD COOPERATION

LD140222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Krakow correspondent Andrzej Zwiernik report]

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and the party aktiv of the Lenin steelworks met at 1400 today. Krystyn Dabrowa was present and Kazimierz (Miniur) chaired the meeting. Rakowski made an introductory report in which he discussed threats to the Polish economy, mainly from the blockage of initiatives to increase coal extraction.

According to all estimates, this year Polish miners will extract about 162 million tons of coal, 31 million tons less than last year. The figures define the magnitude of the crisis into which we will fall in a year. It will be much deeper and more painful than now.

Discussing the government position on the food situation, Rakowski said, among other things: Protest actions will have no effect because the government can only divide what the community produces. This was said a long time ago.

The cause of failures lies not only in the government work, because the government suffers from the lack of broad social support. The only hope and reserve is the conviction that Poles will act jointly in order to come out of the crisis.

He spoke about the harmful character of the anti-Soviet campaign. He stated that the line of agreement with Solidarity remains in force, but that there is no line of agreement with the enemies of socialism.

Rakowski presented the following specific ideas:

1. Broadening cooperation with SD and the ZSL by the establishment of a permanent team with PZPR, ZSL, SD and by Catholic organization representatives, which would make political and economic decisions.

2. The establishment of a government team of experts who would present various concepts and provide the opportunity to make proper decisions.

3. The establishment of central and regional chambers of workers and farmers self-management organizations that would permit the exchange of experience.

4. The establishment of a national conference of directors.

5. The creation of new principles for the selection of administrative cadre.

6. The creation of a front of national accord with a program similar to that of Manifest Lipcowy [July 1944 Manifesto]. This is undoubtedly very important.

7. The establishment of a Council of Ministers commission for the affairs of the young generation, so that young people would not feel that they are in life's waiting room.

8. An agreement on social peace for a period of 1 year. This obviously applies to the suspension of all strike actions.

COMMISSION ON SOCIAL CONFLICT EXPLAINS TASKS

LD122050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Interview with unidentified member of the PZPR Central Committee Commission on Social Conflict in People's Poland by unidentified television reporter — live or recorded; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] An explanation of matters not completely explained -- marked in our postwar history by the dates 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976 -- the examination of the causes, the course and the effects, is one of the community's demands put forward since August last year. In order to do justice to them, a special commission of the PZPR Central Committee has been set up.

[Answer] The first session of the PZPR Central Committee Commission on the Causes of Social Conflict in the History of People's Poland, took place on 7 October. Why was this commission set up? What is the scope of its work? [Words indistinct] we all remember perfectly that, for example, after the events at the coast in December 1970, a similar commission was set up; and yet in practice none of us knows its results. I am speaking about you, about myself, and certainly about the majority of our viewers.

And so, the commission was set up by the [PZPR] Congress, to address the need to explain all the causes, the course and consequences of the great national dramas in our postwar history -- this need has been accumulating and it was felt socially and universally.

The congress resolution also drew attention to and emphasized strongly that the commission should examine not only what I have already said -- the sources, course and consequences -- but also to examine the degree of political responsibility of people and groups for everything connected with the concept of political responsibility for that which happened on those dramatic turning points.

[Question] The conclusion which will flow from the work of your commission will, in some way, collide in everyday life, in discussions, in general opinions, with individual considerations, with other versions, with other assessments. How will it be possible to effectively present the community with the results of your commission's work? How will you convey the knowledge which you will acquire?

[Answer] You have raised this question very boldly, and the thinking of the entire 34-person group of our commission, headed by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Hieronim Kubiak, is similar. Thus, we want to [words indistinct] the broadest clashes of the results of the commission's work with those individual [word indistinct] feelings, realizing that however many human (?brains) there are, there is the same number of human truths. Realizing perfectly well that we shall not achieve that which could be called absolute truth. On the other hand, as I said: We want to strive toward gaining knowledge of the truth, whatever it may be, and whatever and whoever it might concern; and to convey all this -- I hope, (?by means of television) -- to all those who are interested in the matter. And as you yourself said at the beginning, everyone is interested).

GDANSK PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES CAUSES OF CRISIS

Kubiak, Others Attend

LD092024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday's Gdansk meeting of party activists in the field of culture, education and science, attended by Tadeusz Fiszbach and Hieronim Kubiak, was devoted to the current problems of the country and the party. The subjects for discussion were an analysis of the causes of the Polish crisis, the development of events in the course of the past few months, and the directions of actions to overcoming the current situation.

Participants in the meeting assessed critically, on the whole, the activities of the party, pointing out the return to old practices, the lack of prompt, efficient and effective propaganda activity, shortcomings in the personnel policy, and the lax anticrisis activities. It was stated that although the program of the ninth congress is widely accepted, there are considerable differences in the way it is interpreted, especially regarding practice.

Kubiak's Address

AU131657 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Hieronim Kubiak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 8 October, Gdansk meeting of cultural, educational and scientific aktivs to discuss current political problems]

[Text] Speaking at the meeting, H. Kubiak said that the opportunities for a social accord in Poland are still there, despite increasing tension, and that there is no alternative to the line of the Ninth PZPR Congress. However, it is necessary to make society realize that fact. We must not let ourselves be carried away by emotions. Stressing the values of the Ninth PZPR Congress' program, H. Kubiak stressed that the party must now do all it can to act in line with its statute and to become -- through its statute -- a force that fights not against the millions but for the millions -- not against Solidarity but for solidarity. We must restore our contacts with society. While openly pinpointing counterrevolution and activities to dismantle the state, it is necessary to remove the reasons for these phenomena. Work on a new, pluralistic formula of the National Unity Front, on new electoral rules and on sorting out the legal system in the spirit of self-management and greater civic freedoms is an important task. In no case can there be any going back to the pre-August situation, but, on the other hand, there can be no going beyond Marxism's top values either.

GDANSK VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES REFORM

LD142342 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct (PAP) -- Problems connected with the introduction of economic reform were discussed on 14 October at a plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gdansk. The plenum, in which [words indistinct] member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Jan Labecki, was chaired by Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the voivodship committee.

The correct implementation of the reform, it was pointed out at the plenum, is not only a chance but also a necessity, a determinant of the existence of our state, and also a chance to make the party trustworthy in its practical activity.

Bearing in mind that the authorities are not in a position to carry out reform without the approval of the trade unions, the plenum recognized that the central problem is the question of trust and trustworthiness. Only good and effective actions can now be the test of trustworthiness, it was stressed.

At the same time the party will in future not be in a position to free itself of the ballast of the past. The problem of a full explanation of the tragedy of December 1970, which is always coming home to roost, and also the question of the participation of people not trusted by the public in high-level state activity, was cited here as an example.

In the opinion of the participants in the plenum, the state of preparations for introducing economic reform is far from satisfactory. The braking activity of the associations and high-level economic administration was also stressed, and the personal interest of certain people and circles is dragging out the reform was pointed out.

GDANSK PAPER REBUTS PARTY COMMITTEE'S CRITICISMS

PM091415 Gdansk-Elblag GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 2-4 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on resolution adopted at undated "PZPR City Committee Plenum in Gdynia" followed by untitled GLOS WYBRZEZA commentary]

[Excerpts] A separate passage in the resolution concerns GLOS WYBRZEZA and the article entitled "We Loathe This Kind of Newspaper." This is what is stated in that passage:

"The PZPR city committee plenum believes that GLOS WYBRZEZA does not fulfill its duties as a party newspaper and that the article published in it on 30 September 1981 entitled "We Loathe This Kind of Newspaper" was an attack against the political order adopted in party activities after the ninth congress. While acknowledging party members' statutory rights to express their opinion, criticisms and political views, the city committee plenum believes that any views should be expressed in a form and manner conducive to the implementation of the concept of social accord as formulated in resolutions adopted by the ninth congress. The city committee plenum does not support some of the views expressed by the participants in the workers' movement aktiv meeting as reported by GLOS WYBRZEZA. The plenum suggests a meeting between a responsible editorial collective from GLOS WYBRZEZA and members of the Gdynia workers' movement veterans organization, with the participation of representatives of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee and the Gdynia City PZPR Committee, which should be accurately reported in the press."

From the Editorial Board

As it happens, this is the first time that we have commented on a resolution adopted by any party organization on the subject of GLOS WYBRZEZA. Therefore, we are especially pleased to be able to state that there is a considerable degree of harmony between the content of the article entitled "We Loathe This Kind of Newspaper" published by us on 30 September and the content of the part of the resolution adopted by the Gdynia City PZPR Committee in which states that "Any views should be expressed in a form and manner conducive to the implementation of the concept of social accord as formulated in resolutions adopted by the ninth congress. The city committee does not support some of the views expressed by the participants in the workers' movement aktiv meeting as reported by GLOS WYBRZEZA."

However, we cannot agree with Gdynia City Committee on several matters mentioned in the resolution concerned, especially with the first sentence of the passage quoted above.

In view of the ambiguous content of the resolution adopted by the Gdynia PZPR City Committee, our editorial board has been forced to ask the leaders of that organization to explain in detail the reason for such an accusation. We believe that the explanation which we demand will help the editorial board to understand the essence of the accusation and that, furthermore, it will be received with interest by members of the party voivodship organization, who would undoubtedly like to be able to form their own opinion on the matter.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY ON NATION'S PLIGHT

AU091217 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Oct 81 p 2

[PAP report on speech by Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek at the 3 October Voivodship Programmatic Conference of the PZPR in Opole to discuss party activities]

[Text] Z. Michalek discussed Poland's socioeconomic situation and said that the economy was the most important ideological weapon now. It is very difficult to talk people into something when the shelves are empty, he said.

Coal is now our economy's key problem, and we must do all we can to increase its extraction. Speaking of economic reforms, Z. Michalek said that it is not a panacea for all our ills, but it may restore the health of our economy. The country's political situation will improve if the economic reform meets with society's full approval and if it is backed by hard work. We are facing an acute political struggle. At the ninth congress and in its most recent Politburo statement, the party has declared its support for cooperation with all patriotic forces that recognize political reality.

Speaking of the need for further consolidating party ranks and for strengthening the party's potential for solving many difficult problems, Z. Michalek stressed the need to improve the style and methods of party bodies' activities, to maintain constant and informal contacts with surrounding communities and to display consistency in action.

The economic reform is now functioning in agriculture, but its results are not visible as yet because farm production is not increasing as required by the country's food situation. However, we hope, he said, that the improved price policy for farming will be productive.

PZPR YOUTH COMMISSION DISCUSSES EDUCATION

LD131030 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP) -- Problems of ideological and educational work of schools were discussed on 12 October at the second meeting of the Youth Commission of the PZPR Central Committee.

[Words indistinct] Point in a discussion under the chairmanship of Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Lodz Central Committee Politburo and first secretary, was the content of the previously prepared material which was supplemented to a considerable degree by Jerzy Wojciechowski, deputy minister of education and enlightenment. It was pointed out that the mood among teachers and their work in education is greatly influenced by the degree to which the demands of teachers have been implemented and also by the split in the trade union movement of teachers.

It was stressed that it was necessary to take into account the possibility of a further differentiation of the ideological attitudes [words indistinct]. Ideological disputes are continuing also in connection with [word indistinct] education program. This appears in particular in the struggle for [word indistinct] of the objectives of socialist upbringing, for the contents of teaching programs and textbooks, and in the attempts to introduce the principles of ideological and political pluralism. It was stressed that it was necessary to agree on a position regarding these issues and to specify educative objectives in such a way that they should be monolithic, that they should develop patriotism and internationalism -- features indispensable for active participation in public life, motivations which condition relevant attitudes to civic duty and respect for [words indistinct].

The discussion also covered issues connected with changes in teaching programs, especially in the teaching of history, social sciences and Polish language, which have already been effected or are imminent.

Many speakers in the discussion referred to the question of determining the correct relations between schools and the Roman Catholic Church. The opinions were unambiguous: It was necessary to preserve the constitutional principle of the separation of the church from the state as well as the secular character of schools. It is also necessary to maintain the principle in accordance with which shcools and educational establishments cannot be used for the performance of religious rites. The meeting also discussed the demands of students concerning the self-management and the democratization of school life.

Summing up the discussion, Czechowicz supported the thesis concerning the necessity to carry out an extensive study of the awareness of the young generation which has been put foward at their meeting. People's Poland, he said, has at its disposal a vast industrial and scientific potential. Young people should believe that by rejecting all that was bad in the past we can achieve success with a joint, collective effort.

POLISH GOVERNMENT TAKES MEASURES TO HALT CRISES

AU151005 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] Warsaw, 13 October (AGERPRES) -- As reported by PAP, the Government Presidium of the People's Republic of Poland examined draft measures to halt the deepening of the socioeconomic crisis, whose consequences are strongly felt by the people, especially in the supply area. It was stated that the proceedings and decisions of the recent congress of the "Solidarity" congress make the current situation even more alarming. The country's situation is aggravated by difficulties in providing the necessary currency for the national economy. Imports of foodstuffs, raw and other materials for industrial production depend to a decisive degree on achieving political stability; otherwise, Poland, shaken by conflicts, will cease to be a credible commerical or cooperation partner, PAP stresses.

The Government Presidium emphasized that normalization of the political situation is the key to capitalizing on Poland's economic potential, the basis for meeting consumer requirements, and especially for precluding difficulties in the winter season.

The Government Presidium also examined ways of expanding participation in leadership, and of permitting the authorities to rely more closely on all patriotic forces supporting socialism; it also examined measures whereby the state can protect the interests of the people, especially of people with harder living conditions, and other problems concerning consumer supplies.

CEAUSESCU GREETS EGYPT'S MUBARAK ON ELECTION

AU142047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu has sent a congratulatory telegram to Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on his election to the office.

It is a great pleasure to me to convey to you, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, warm congratulations, a cordial salute of friendship and best wishes, the telegram reads.

I remember with great satisfaction the meetings and talks we had in Bucharest and Cairo and I am expressing the confidence that we will collaborate in the future, too, for the continuation and expansion of the Romanian-Egyptian relations in all fields.

Assessing highly the fruitful relations of friendship and cooperation established between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt, the fruitful dialogue I had with President Anwar as-Sadat, I am convinced that we will work together for the development of the political relations, of the commerical exchanges, of the economic cooperation in production, of the technico-scientific links, of culture, education and other domains of mutual interest. Likewise, I am confident that the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration will be expanded in the international life, for the global political settlement of the Middle East conflict, leading to a just and lasting peace, to the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, to the creation of its own state, for a policy of peace, detente, disarmament and observance of national independence of all peoples, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

PRESIDENT GREETS KHAMENE'I ON RECENT SUCCESSION

AU131148 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] To his excellency Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Your election to the high position as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran gives me the pleasant opportunity to extend to you warmest wishes for personal health and happiness and full success in carrying out the highly responsible duties entrusted ot you by the Iranian people.

I express the conviction that the mutually advantageous friendly relations of close cooperation between Romania and Iran will continue to deepen and intensify, to the benefit and in the interest of our people and of the policy of international peace, detente and cooperation and respect for the national independence of all peoples.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

FINTINARU SUGGESTS FREEZE ON MILITARY SPENDING

AU081447 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 81 p 6

[Ion Fintinaru article: "Freezing and Reducing Military Expenditures -- a Realistic and Efficient Means of Promoting the Cause of Disarmament"]

[Text] Within the uniform program that our country promotes and supports for the purpose of achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament -- a vital imperative of the present-day world -- of primary importance are the proposals of freezing and reducing armaments. This constant trend set forth by the party congress documents and the RCP program was reasserted and updated in the light of international developments by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu who recently stated: "Taking into consideration the great efforts required by armaments, Romania firmly advocates the cessation of the arms race, freezing military expenditures at the current level and gradually proceeding -- already during the current 5-year plan -- to a reduction of military expenditures by at least 10-15 percent. Such a reduction in military spending would permit the allocation of scores of billions of dollars for socioeconomic development and assistance to developing countries, thus improving the peoples' well-being, and the cessation of the armaments policy that pushes mankind to destruction."

The principled position held by Romania's president has been given concrete shape in the initiatives and actions undertaken by our country at the United Nations and within its specialized bodies and in the proposals presented at the current UN General Assembly session.

An Absurd and Tragic Waste

The problem of reducing military budgets is posed with greater topicality than ever before, because never has so much money been wasted in the world for extermination and destruction purposes. Never have there been so many projects on the agenda for producing and stockpiling constantly newer and more sophisticated weapons whose production requires increasingly higher military budgets. On the other hand, never has there been such a need for funds for the peoples' socioeconomic development and for resolving such serious problems as confronting the world economy now or as raised by the deepening of gaps and by underdevelopment and poverty in the world.

In this respect, some figures and data speak for themselves.

According to statistics published by the International Institute for Studying Peace (SIPRI) in Stockholm in 1981 the total of world military expenditures was some $550 billion which means more than $1 million per minute.

This is a fantastic sum almost equal to the value of the overall grain production of our planet or that of world oil consumption. If the current growth rate of military spending is maintained, military spending will reach...$1 trillion even before the end of the century, which means they will double. It should be noted that this rate actually equals or is even higher than the growth rate of world income. In other words, the increase in wealth of the globe, which should ensure an improvement in the peoples' well-being, is wasted as in the bottomless vessel [sieve] of the Danaides in producing tools of death and destruction, while the "geography of starvation" cover large area of the earth.

The trend toward inflating military budgets is confirmed by facts. In the U.S. budget, for instance, funds for armaments have been increased considerably; it has been envisaged that in 1982 those funds shall reach a record level of $222 billion and that they shall continue to increase, year by year, at a rate of at least 7 percent -- the highest ever rate recorded in times of peace. At the same time, on the basis of a NATO decision. the West European allies of the United States are called upon to increase their military expenditures 3 percent a year. This supplementing of military budgets is aimed at financing new armaments programs whose costs rise to fabulous sums of money. The new armaments plans announced in Washington recently and which mark a new stage in escalating the arms race will by themselves cost the fabulous sum of $180 billion. However, one of the characteristics of the arms race competition is that each measures for increasing military expenditures entails countermeasures, thus constantly leading to increases in the world military expenditures up to exorbitant sums of money which are nothing less than a price paid -- the climax of absurdity -- not in the service of life but of death, not for prosperity, but for destruction.

An Unbearable Burden

This is cruel reality: The arms race and the money it involves -- military expenditures -- are proving to be an increasingly heavy, oppressive and outright unbearable burden on the shoulders of all peoples.

In any country, even in the economically developed ones, each additional cent in the military budget is a cent less in meeting pressing requirements such as those linked with housing, health care and education. Moreover, the increase in military spending was one of the major factors that have contributed not only to the outbreak of the current economic crisis, but also to its aggravation and to the fact that it has become chronic. This explains the serious reservations expressed in certain West European countries and in Japan toward committments to increase military spending. The opinion that increases in military spending is incompatible with efforts to combat inflation and with the possibility of meeting certain social requirements -- as conclusively demonstrated, for instance, by the decision to close certain hospitals and reduce subsidies for schools and so forth -- is gaining ground in the United States as well.

Increases in military expenditures are leading to most unfavorable consequences in the developing countries. It is not only a flagrant injustice, but also an inadmissible lack of political rationale that the sums of money spent annually for armaments is 20 times higher than the aid allocated for the development of poor countries, while poverty, diseases and illiteracy play havoc among the ranks of two-thirds of the peoples on the globe.

Although the share of undeveloped countries in the total of military expenditures is relatively low, their involvement to an increasing extent in the arms race destroys their possibilities -- already limited -- to invest in productive purposes. Often deliveries of modern weapons are made on the basis of credits which entails considerably high interests. Purchasing weapons under such conditions proves to be an obstacle for efforts aimed at the development of lagging countries.

The above considerations clearly demonstrate that there is no country that does not suffer from the effects of the arms race and that is not deeply and vitally interested in reducing military budgets.

A Realistic and Constructive Concept

Given that immediate disarmament measures are an imperative requirement, our country believes that the gradual freezing and reduction of armaments represent one of those effective measures and the central link that can launch the disarmament process. In this respect, Romania advocates the gradual reduction, over the coming 4-5 years, of military expenditures by at least 10-15 percent and half of the sums thus saved should be used for one's own development, while the rest should be used for the progress of the developing countries. One can realize what beneficial effects the application of that proposal would generate when one considers that a cutback of only 5 percent of total military expenditures would be enough to achieve the target of the international development strategy or to ensure the elimination of the scurge of starvation. At the same time, the adoption and implementation of the Romanian proposals would lead to cutbacks in armaments and military troops, would favor negotiations on other disarmament measures and would stiumulate relaunching and consolidating detente.

Those obvious advantages have led to the adoption of UN resolutions, initiated by our country, whereby the need to cutback military budgets is recognized. Unfortunately, this recognition has not been followed yet by appropriate international agreements. Precisely to give a new impetus to negotiations, Romania drew up and presented, together with Sweden, a comprehensive document on the principles designed to guide the overall activity of states with a view to concluding agreements on cutback in military budgets.

Those principles include the following: The final aim of concerns in this respect must be the adoption of measures for freezing and reducing military expenditures under appropriate international supervision; the need that up to the conclusion of the respective agreements the states should show self-restraint in establishing their own military expenditures; the need that cutbacks in military budgets should begin with the nuclear powers and other heavily armed countries; and the need that cutbacks should be given concrete shape in real armaments reductions by states, so that, without affecting the rights of states to equal security, they will contribute to achieving a balance of forces not by increasing the level of armaments, but by constantly reducing it. The adoption of such principles in the form of a declaration would be an important step forward in the direction of achieving international agreements on reducing military budgets.

A clearly positive result in this respect would be if an agreement would be reached at the current UN session on freezing military expenditures at the level of those in 1981.

The realistic and constructive nature of the Romanian proposals explains the wide response they enjoy at an international level, especially since they are presented by a country which has performed consecutive and important cutbacks in military expenditures in 1978, 1979 and 1980 and which has channeled the funds thus made available toward implementing the program of improving the people's living standards.

Naturally, the achievement of agreements regarding cutbacks in military budgets is not an easy task. However, it is fully possible if its pressing nature is understood and if political will is shown to complete it successfully, and if public opinion and the peoples will make their voices better heard favoring effective measures for disarmament and the advance toward the basic objective: To build a world without weapons and without wars, a world of well-being and the progress of all nations.

CEAUSESCU TOASTS JOSPIN AT BUCHAREST LUNCHEON

AU131127 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at a luncheon given in honor of Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party (PSF), on 8 October in Bucharest]

[Text] I would like to express satisfaction at the visit of the PSF delegation led by the party first secretary. I consider this visit as an expression of the long lasting good relations between our parties.

On this occasion, too, I would like to congratulate you on the electoral results attained by the PSF and the left-wing forces. These results are a historic event and I hope they will contribute to a positive evolution in the democratic and socialist development of France, Europe and the world.

We discussed a number of issues concerning cooperation between our parties and countries and a series of international questions. I am glad to be able to note the desire to act to develop cooperation between our countries and the desire to ensure that the relations between our parties should contribute to developing cooperation between Romania and France.

I am also glad to be able to note that our parties have common viewpoints and very close positions on many international issues, like those concerning European security, detente, respect for national independence and ensuring peace.

Indeed, in the current international circumstances, it is necessary to do everything possible to halt the aggravation of international life, to continue the policy of detente, to attain disarmament, primarily nuclear, to resolutely implement the Helsinki decisions in Europe, to organize a conference on disarmament and trust, to proceed to a new international economic order and to resolve complex and contentious problems through negotiations alone. Let us do everything possible to ensure that the peoples can enjoy the wonderful achievements of science and socioeconomic progress. Let us put all scientific and technological achievements at the service of the peoples and men. Let us do everything to ensure the right of the peoples to life and to build a better and more just world on our planet.

Once again I would like to express the desire to increasingly develop cooperation between our parties and, within this framework, between Romania and France, in the belief that this makes an important contribution to the policy of peace, detente and national independence.

I raise my glass to good cooperation between Romania and France and between our peoples; to peace and cooperation in the world!

IONITA RECEIVES PRC CIVIL AVIATION OFFICIAL

AU141914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Ion Ionita, deputy prime minister, received on October 14 Shen Tu, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of the People's Republic of China, who is visiting Romania.

During the talk conducted in a friendly atmosphere, they approached questions related to the expansion and diversification of the forms of bilateral collaboration in air transportation.

PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN DEPARTS

AU140959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Oct (AGERPRES) -- The Chairman of the Palestinian National Council, Khalid al-Fahum left Bucharest on Thursday, October 14 after a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

BORBA ON PZPR: 'BETWEEN HAMMER AND ANVIL'

AU141415 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Lazar Martinovic report]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 12 Oct -- Although among the Polish public the Solidarity program is still the topic of the day, the official circles are not expressing their views on it at present. This fact is interpreted here as a deliberate act of refraining from any hastiness on the eve of the PZPR Central Committee Plenum which is expected to state its views on a program which, judging by the first reactions in society, has been received with unconcealed sympathies. As a matter of fact, the public regards the program not only as an offer of the principles on which the Polish society should be reformed but also as a broad platform for agreements.

This is undoubtedly the reason why the plenum constantly continues to be postponed. It is no exaggeration to say that in the past 14 stormy months the interest in any meeting of this kind has been hardly ever as great as it is now. It is maintained that Poland has now reached the point at which it must definitely decide either in favor of agreements or further confrontation, dialogue or struggle, national partnership or "blooming of all flowers." And that will depend to the greatest extent on the party's attitude toward the Solidarity program between the Hammer and the Anvil.

It is very evident that, during and after the second stage of the congress, the information media here have not used any such terms as counterrevolution, antisocialism or anti-Sovietism which they did use in connection with the first stage of that meeting. This fact alone leads to the conclusion that what immediately preceded the adoption of the program and the contents of the program itself have not irritated the authorities politically, as was the case previously.

It can be presumed on this basis that now the Central Committee finds itself rather in a sensitive situation. It would be difficult to characterize the program as antisocialist. It would be even more difficult to refuse to accept it as a basis for negotations, regardless of some differences, and the most difficult thing would be to reject a number of proposals suggesting joint actions to overcome both the political and the eocnomic crises.

The sensitivity of the Central Committee's position is due largely to the allied press appriasals of the congress and especially the program. For instance, the view of the Soviet news agency TASS, which is here always identified with the offical view, that the Gdansk document is "a program of counterrevolution" represents a heavy burden. The other allies hold nearly identical views. The press here widely reports these reactions.

In this situation the plenum will certainly have a feeling of finding itself between the hammer and the anvil. There is an enormous public pressure to accept the extended hand and hold talks on the platform of the program which enjoys a wide support among the population although as a whole it is perhaps not extremely realistic. At the same time, it is difficult to convince the allies that Solidarity is becoming an enormous established social force that is not acting from the counterrevolutionary positions but is instead expressing the aspirations not only of its members but also of wide sections of the society.

Genesis of an Idea

Although some individual newspapers polemize with the individual passages of the Solidarity program, no one here has as yet characterized it as antisocialist. Judging by the press articles in recent days, hardly anyone here questions the need for agreements. The party organ TRYBUNA LUDU has published a whole series of articles on this topic. In his article published today the respected theoretician Jerzy Wiatr discusses the principles of democracy of national agreement and unification. Proceeding from the modified formula of "who is not against us is with us," he lists the six principles on which a national agreement should be based.

The genesis of this idea extends back to the ninth party congress but lately it has gained enormously in its current importance.

The Solidarity congress did not express its views on this idea nor is it mentioned in the program. Instead, the program offers dialogue and agreements, leaving the forms and methods to be determined in mutual negotiations.

Solidarity has said what it had to say. Now it is up to the party to make its move.

CONVENTION ON BORDER WITH BULGARIA SIGNED

AU141518 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Yesterday at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the convention on renovating, marking and maintaining the border line and border markers on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian state border was signed.

The convention determines the obligations of the two sides in further jointly maintaining the Yugoslav-Bulgarian state border.

The convention was signed by Bogoljub Marjanac, chief of the Border Service in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and by Col Lazar Lazarov on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

TRANSPORTATION TALKS WITH ALBANIA HELD 8-10 OCT

LD132232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Albanian-Yugoslav transportation talks were held in Tirana 8-10 October. The Yugoslav delegation was led by Dusan Ljumovic, under secretary at the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, and the Albanian delegation by Llambi Leka, deputy minister of communications of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The talks dealt with the questions of further promotion and cooperation in the sphere of road transportation, international rail transportation and improvement of conditions on Belgrade-Tirana flights. It was agreed that questions of cooperation in the postal, telegraph and telephone service and radio broadcasting be discussed soon, and that talks on all these issues be resumed when the Albanian side has studied the proposals put forward in these talks by the Yugoslav side.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES LIBYAN ARMED FORCES CHIEF

LD141352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, General of the army Nikola Ljubicic today had talks with member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council and commander-in-chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir. The talks related to the further deepening of relations between the armed forces' of the two countries.

Brigadier Jabir heads a Libyan military delegation which arrived here yesterday on a visit to the Yugoslav armed forces.

LCY SECRETARY HOLDS TALKS WITH CCP DELEGATION

AU141010 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Yesterday Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks with a CCP study delegation headed by (Wang Huangyi), member of the CCP Central Committee and secretary of the Anhui Provincial Committee.

The CCP delegation is visiting Yugoslavia within the framework of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CCP and is acquainting itself with the agrarian policy and the activities of the League of Communists in villages.

KRAIGHER CONGRATULATES IRAN'S KHAMENE'I

AU141300 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Oct 81 p 11

[Text] Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i with cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of his election as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

BOLDER STEPS NEEDED TO DEAL WITH AILING ECONOMY

AU082144 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Oct 81 p 2

[Milomir Kragovic article: "Responsibility on Trial"]

[Excerpts] It is not easy for a newspaper chronicler from a few days' distance to make any serious assessments of the true scope of the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee and the sessions of the Assembly Chambers, particularly if he is not in a hurry to call the said gatherings -- regardless of the delicacy of the present economic situation -- historical and crucial for the further sailing of the Yugoslav ship. It appears that somehow we find it more suitable to enter the coming battles with verbal support for the said gatherings than to arrive at our "own" certain conclusions for our own use.

There is a real danger that in our irresponsibility we shall, after such a high temperature, slowly and gradually begin to forget all that we supported so unanimously the previous day.

The chief support for our further battles in the field of the economic and general stabilization of society is actually contained in the positions of the 15th session of the Central Committee. This only goes to confirm that it was clear to us even at that early time what crises we may face. It appears, however, that it was easier to create all kinds of illusions that these crises will after all not occur.

Therefore, to hide behind correct commentaries on the consequences without breaking resolutely with opportunism, compromises and petty politicking will undoubtedly merely make the whole situation even more dramatic. After all, the demands are heard more and more loudly that words and deeds should be harmonized and that those who remain merely at the level of nice declarations should be called by name and surname. It is here that difficulties arise, for we are infrequently prepared to show the very necessary communist consistency and principles in determining responsibility.

Actually, how much will the overall situation in the country push us to discuss more boldly and frankly -- instead of generally and abstractly -- the carriers of all those negative phenomena which we quite accurately noticed again last week? Without such confrontations and differentiations -- which of course should be made from the basic organizations up to the top party and state leadership -- it is unrealistic to expect that we shall find a proper way out of our difficulties.

In fact, those who find "a state of emergency" suitable because of their own dogmatism will stand out, perhaps thinking that the time has come for some centralized "recommendations," which may objectively reduce the room for a democratic opening, without which in fact there are no new and proper solutions.

The way out is through facing the judgement of the public which, as we are taught by our own experience, has always been the most accurate political gauge and the best signpost.

In other words, this means that the only sure and lasting perspective lies in a further strengthening of self-management, in a broad activization of the workers masses and in precisely fixing everybody's responsibility for the success of the undertakings which we decided to carry out in the struggle for general stabilization.

SPILJAK DENOUNCES 'COMMISSARS' IN TRADE UNIONS

AU132020 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 81 p 3

[M. Dapcevic report]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep -- Although we have had some good solutions and good experience in implementing the principle of the 1-year term of office, there have also been instances of deviating from and directly discrediting that idea, Mika Spiljak said at today's meeting of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, which discussed the experiences of trade union organizations in democratizing relations, developing the delegate practice in decisionmaking and advancing collective work and responsibility within the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia in the spirit of Comrade Tito's initiative.

Spiljak sharply condemned those occurrences and added that they have been glossed over, and that even the press has not voiced any opposition. He supported his appraisals by examples with which, he said, he was personally acquainted.

In some communes, presidents of collective organs leave the organs upon the expiration of their 1-year term as presidents and become directors, instead of remaining in the organ concerned during the entire period for which they have been elected. This is happening in the youth organization, in the socialist alliance and in the trade unions, Spiljak said.

"I know of an instance," Spiljak added, "when the president of the Communal Trade Union Council became director upon the expiration of his 1-year term of office as president, and then the Communal Committee of the League of Communists appointed another man as president who, following the expiration of his 1-year term of office, also left for another place and also became a director." Spiljak emphasized that the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions must oppose this practice by which some people become "commissars", a practice which originates in the League of Communists.

Many appraisals of the past work of trade unions organizations were made in the introductory report by Djordje Lazic, as well as in the reports prepared for the session analyzing the work of 43 trade union organizations and in the discussion of this item of the agenda. It was pointed out that in the last 3 years the trade unions have initiated many broad discussions about the [President Tito's] initiative which resulted in many provisions incorporated in the rules of procedure and in the decisions and statutes connected with the Federation of Trade Unions. It was concluded at the meeting that the activities of trade union organizations have not been equally broad everywhere (that the essence of changes has been neglected, the essence of placing the self-managing working man at the center of these changes) or that often the conviction has been adopted that the 1-year term of office and the minor organizational changes are the sum total of the initiative.

It has been noticed that, because of the organizational and other shortcomings, the trade union organizations are often unable to fulfill their role in the working collectives above all. As was stated, if there is no trade union organization in the work or composite organization where the influence of the trade unions is the weakest, then the role of the trade union organization is taken over by the leading structures.

The same is true with some trade union organizations in communes where, because of this practice, the influence of the basis of the delegate system is completely lost and the trade union organizations are in some way disabling themselves.

Influence

Appearing at the speaker's rostrum at today's meeting, Adem Hasani spoke about the slow progress in implementing the delegate method of work in trade union organizations in Kosovo, both within the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo and in the organs to which trade union members are delegated. He said that views are often worked out in the forums not only without any grass roots influence but also without any real scientific and practical knowledge. Hasani said that at times the trade union organizations in Kosovo are adopting a "mechanical" attitude toward the cadre policy, concerning themselves only with the question of who will head a forum but not with the question of who, for instance, will be in the trade union conferences and how he will work. He also noted that many basic trade union organizations intentionally elect less capable persons who completely suit the leading structures.

In his introductory report, Djordje Lazic said that in many communes the trade union organizations do not live their full political life. Their activity is reduced to the work of their organs and the president's role is overemphasized, whereas the communal councils occupy a secondary place. Lazic also said that the trade union organizations find it difficult to exercise their influence in communes and added that, in the council of the Federation of Trade Unions, the delegates from the republics and provinces easily and without any confrontations reach agreement on common views even on the biggest problems. However, it is often difficult to implement these views and hence members are increasingly demanding that the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia act more completely from the positions of the unified interests of Yugoslavia's workers class.

The Road and Solutions

"The further continuous and increasingly complete implementation of the essence of Comrade Tito's initiative in the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia is facing a number of specific problems and problems of principle. We have worked out our common political orientations for some of them, are working to implement them and are achieving good results in this respect. We have certain solutions for some others but we are realizing these solutions slowly. And finally there are some problems in relation to which we have been insufficiently prepared until now to thoroughly and comprehensively discuss. But we will have to discuss some of them very quickly and find common solutions for them at the latest by the time of the next trade union congresses. For instance, how and when should Comrade Tito's initiative be implemented in trade union organizations? How should we ensure that the composition of the Councils of the Federations of Trade Unions of the republics and the provinces, and the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, be as uniform as possible? How can we overcome the elements of hierarchic relations in the work of members of the presidiums of councils and their equal personal and collective responsibility in everyday activities, in view of differences in the reasons for which they become members of a collective organ...?" Djordje Lazic said in his report.

It was agreed at the session of the council that no new conclusions on this topic should be adopted but that the activity of trade union organizations should be intensified at all levels. However, it was demanded at the end of the session that Mika Spiljak's statement should definitely be incorporated in the conclusions.

But Rade Galeb, who presided over the session, said that the next Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions would have to solve, among other things, also this problem by designing a way in which members of a collective organ would somehow bind themselves to work in the forum concerned during the entire term of office of the forum and not only during the term of office as president.

SAWPY MEETING VIEWS MARXIST EDUCATION AT SCHOOLS

AU141941 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Nebojsa Jankovic report]

[Text] The SAWPY Federal Conference Section for Education, Science and Culture and Physical Culture has held a meeting with prorectors of all universities in the country. Views were exchanged on implementing the program of the section's activity in connection with the upcoming 12th LCY Congress. The ideopolitical education of young people at high school institutions was discussed in particular at the meeting. Here is a report by Nebojsa Jankovic.

The country's economic situation, the accumulated problems concerning the employment of young people and the developments at Pristina University as a drastic consequence of an inadequate ideopolitical ecucation pointed to the need to undertake most urgent measures in order to transform higher education in a self-managing manner. The isolation within the republican and regional boundaries, as was said at today's meeting, has threatened the uniform system of education, and this could have long-term negative consequences. All this has led to unequal criteria in creating and implementing the educational programs, and this has led to disharmony in cadre policy.

All those advocating the so-called depoliticization of education, as was stressed, advocate political positions that are unacceptable for our society and as such they should not have a place at university faculties. However, the large number of teachers who consequently implement the policy of society and the League of Communists in this field are frequently unable to make their full contribution to the Marxist, ideopolitical ecucation of young people.

The subject "the foundations of Marxism", which is obligatory at all university faculties in the country, is presented in different ways because different concepts exist. At a number of university faculties the basic and geneally known positions of the classic representatives of Marxist teaching are predominantly presented to students, while at other higher educational institutions efforts are being made to enrich the Marxist science with the experiences of self-managing society. This approach, it appears to us, should be applied uniformly, bearing in mind the necessity for strengthening socialist patriotism, brotherhood and unity, and for acquainting young people with the functioning of self-managing democracy.

It is also necessary to analyze and perhaps also correct the educational programs, and in this connection an analysis of the content of textbooks arises. The fulfillment of these and other urgent taks, it was concluded at today's meeting, will represent a significant contribution to consistently realizing the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress, and will also mean a timely inclusion in the preparations for the 12th LCY congress, at which the question of ideopolitical education of the younger generation will certainly be one of the important topics.

REPUBLICAN, PROVINCIAL PRESIDENTS MEET

AU142023 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] As part of the cooperation among the republics and provinces, a meeting of presidents of the Presidencies of the republics and provinces is being held here in Hercegnova. Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, is also attending the meeting. Views were exchanged on promoting accords among the republics and provinces in implementing common interests in the federation. The implementation of the function and responsibility of the presidencies of the republics and provinces in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection will also be discussed.

REPORT ON SERBIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

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[Nikola Obrstarevic, Mijusko Tomic, Drago Tankosic, Radmila Mijatovic, Mirjana Trajkovic, Momcilo Boskovic and Minosava Arsenovic report on the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia in Belgrade on 12 October -- with recorded portion]

[Summary] Today in Belgrade, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia held its 16th session at which it discussed "the tasks of communists in the coming party elections and the activities in implementing the cadre policy. At the beginning of his introductory report at the session, Budimir Vukasinovic stressed that "the election activities are of vital importance for our immediate and long-term future social prospects. However, these activities depend to a great extent on the determination and revolutionary consistence, and the organizational and cadre preparedness of the League of Communists to become completely engaged in solving the most important current social problems, and above all the problem of the country's economic life. According to Vukasinovic, our real strength is not fully manifesting itself although the League of Communists of Serbia has 900,000 members. Over 200,000 new members have been admitted since the eighth congress and all members are engaged in 25,000 basic organizations. It is an important fact that in the same period, the number of workers in the League of Communists has increased. There are now more than 280,000 worker members in the League of Communists of Serbia. That period has also been characterized by an increase in the number of women in the League of Communists: There are now 232,000 woman members in the League. The young people represent somewhat more than one third of all members of the League of Communists of Serbia.

The election activities must bear the imprint of the party's revolutionary role and of the efforts to solve the complex problems of daily practice and to assert our delegate system in action. Everyone must examine his past activity and join in this action with a clear program. According to Vukasinovic, the most important tasks of economic stabilization are in the struggle for higher incomes, a quicker association of labor and pooling of resources and, in general, for contributions that will involve us to a greater extent in implementing the economic stabilization measures.

[Begin Vukasinovic recording] One of the essential questions with which we are entering the election activities in the League of Communists is the extent to which the organizations and organs of the League of Communists are present in the processes of self-managing integration and association on the broadest basis, and the extent to which the roots of the autarkic character, local encapsulation, [word indistinct] and lack of action unity of party organizations are to be found in the lack of knowledge about the ideas and practices of others and in an identification with the pragmatic actions of management organs and local leaderships. The corrosion of our ideological-political unity, in the broader sense of the term, has its negative sources in bureaucratism and technocratism which are successful whenever the party action is absent. Hence, there is also the phenomenon that the mutually opposing interests of the bureaucratic structures appear as a motive for division among the workers class at the level of inter-regional and inter-republican relations. Unity and togetherness cannot remain mere propagandist slogans of the day which, by their hollow repetition, will initiate actions and change the situation overnight. The achievement of unity and togetherness in life demand from us much more than emotions. They demand patient and persistent work, consideration for the interests of other and coordination of interests for the sake of a more successful and quicker development of the entire community.

It is for this reason that today we must be completely realistic in appraising the poor results which we are achieving in the ideological preparation of organizations of the League of Communists, in preparing them for action and in their integration within the framework of composite organizations of associated labor, reproduction entities and further afield.

We must also critically evaluate activities of the communal organizations of the League of Communists and their working communication with the basic organizations and other organs of the League of Communists." [end recording]

Vukasinovic further spoke about the importance of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility, and said that the social situation demands that the cadre policy be most closely related to fulfilling the most important current social tasks. In this respect the basic organizations have a great responsibility for preparing all cadre solutions in their living and working communities and further afield. He also spoke about the social structure of the League of Communists, and "advocated a quicker change of cadres in the leading positions in society and the League of Communists", and stressed that "new younger generations should be more quickly and boldly drawn into social and political life." According to Vukasinovic, it has been proposed to hold the elections in the basic organizations of the League of Communists by the end of the year, and the elections for communal conferences by the end of February 1982.

The first speaker in the discussion at the session, Henrik Selic, spoke about shortcomings in the society and pointed out that "we are expectionally tolerant toward them and everyone is mainly carrying out what suits him. As he noted, we fail to apply many such measures as recall, transfer, dismissal and expulsion from the League of Communists against those who violate the norms of self-managing behavior."

Savo Komadinic emphasized that "the League of Communists of Kosovo and other organized socialist forces of the society are engaged in a broad activity to stabilize the situation in that province. The ideological-political activity is broad and expanding from day to day. He stressed that efforts are being made to stabilize the intranational relations. We are confronted with the emigration of experts and skilled workers to other parts of our country, Komadinic said. For this reason it is necessary to overcome the existing situation more quickly."

The important principle that the party must be concerned about its members and cadres and that the communists must preserve the party's reputation among the masses of people was stressed several times during the discussion. The cadre policy is often followed unsystematically and quite often according to certain momentary needs. Experience has also shown that the schooling of workers is insufficient to prepare them for party positions. Slavko Zecevic advocated the introduction of clearly oriented younger cadres as a barrier to statist attitudes.

[Begin Zecevic recording] The present situation and certain social conditions promote the development of statism in the basic cells of society. Our failure to consistently implement our own system is the main reason for this development. This statism is dangerous, and among other things also "favors the development of petit bourgeois psychology, leads to alienation of man from man, encourages selfishness and provides scope for unlawful actions, group formation, corruption, bribery and gross violations of social property." [end recording]

Milovan Gavrilovic complained that some communists are inclined to gloss over certain problems because they do not want to offend anyone. He also said that often a certain kind of pressure is exerted on consumers prior to changing the prices of some commodities. This is the case with the price of oil now prior to the fall sowing. Gavrilovic further pointed out: "Instead of thinking how to work as well as possible, precisely we communists are preoccupied much more with the question of who will get what position." Speaking about the important tasks of economic stabilization, Svetomir Lalovic said that "some party members are still not aware of the seriousness of the situation and, consequently, of their tasks and obligations."

Zoran Matkovic stressed that today's session of the Central Committee should mark the beginning of a more effective action of the League of Communists of Serbia to change the behavior of its members and to strengthen responsibility under the present complex conditions. [begin Matkovic recording] "I have a feeling -- and it would be well if that were only a feeling -- that the views and tasks are merely transmitted from the LCY Central Committee through this Central Committee and the provincial, regional and communal organs of the League of Communists, and at the same time we all think and behave as though all that applied to someone else and not to us above all." [end recording]

Ajsa Hasimbegovic spoke about personal and collective responsibility and emphasized that "members of the League of Communists in leading positions still do not grasp the economic situation in the country." Fuada Stankovic raised the question of "responsibility of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia for the present social and economic situation." [begin Stankovic recording] What an amount of social resources and time we have wasted talking about stabilization, and exhausted our forces' enthusiasm in talking! And once again today we are talking about all problems in the same way. "Today I would like us to say to what extent we must be blamed collectively and individually, as the Central Committee and as members of the Central Committee, for our economic and social situation, and say whether during our term of office we have done everything necessary to influence the decisions and behavior at the level of the Republic of Serbia in accordance with our role in economic stabilization. Have we behaved in such a way as we very nicely demand of others?" It would be well if we were able to admit that one or another decision or action of ours was wrong. Will we do that? [end recording]

Dragoman Radojcic spoke about "shortcomings in the work of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia which, as he put it, are reflected in our total economic and political situation."

[Begin Radojcic recording] We say that it is necessary to speak openly, freely and specifically about the cadres, the individuals and their work. "But the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia has lacked the strength, boldness and courage to submit these materials to us and thereby enable us also to speak specifically here today. I do not believe that we are all clean and that everything is well in this Central Committee as regards cadre policy and cadre formation. As regards the republic, the cadre policy essentially depends on the Central Committee and its organs. We have also committed mistakes and have been guilty of failures and shortcomings. We are burdened by numerous shortcomings. And yet today we do not speak about that but are calling on the basic organizations and the communists to boldly and resolutely say what they think about an individual and what they think about the one they elect. I do not know why we have failed to do that ourselves and why we have not found the communist and human strength and courage to discuss something specific today and to give, by this session of the Central Committee, an example of how the conferences of the League of Communists and the organizations of the League of Communists in the provinces, regions and communes and the basic organizations should behave. We should show thus by our example instead of making verbal statements about what should or must be done and what will not be well if we fail to do this and that.

"I must openly say that all these troubles in our society and the problems of our economy originate in the League of Communists and in the existing relations within it. We have abandoned certain norms and normatives that were once a foundation for our activity. We speak here about the moral character of the communist, and we warn that the candidates for the future leading duties must be morally clean people. But there are among us people who are not concerned about their morals and their behavior. And thus we naturally create a psychosis of helplessness, apathy, lethargy and, in the main, of agreeing to everything. For, these statements in principle that we are all guilty, that there is opportunism, that there are forces and individuals and that there is this and that -- we are constantly shouting all that here. And I have heard the same thing in the basic organizations and committees.

They say the same thing and everyone all the way down says the same thing. And we are constantly telling and retelling that from day to day and from meeting to meeting, and there are no results. We are not improving the responsibility. On the contrary, responsibility is declining more and more. [end recording]

"At the end of the session, Tihomir Vlaskalic proposed the conclusion. The decision was adopted to hold elections in the League of Communists of Serbia by the end of the year, and the elections for the communal conference by the end of February next year. Dusan Ckrebic was elected president of the commission for preparing the draft resolution for the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia. Following a proposal by the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, Velin Deva was elected member of the commission instead of Mahmut Bakali. Ismailj Bejrami was taken off the commission for preparing the draft political report for the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia."

KOSOVO SAWP DISCUSSES INTRANATIONAL RELATIONS

AU132134 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Through their set ideopolitical activity, all the socialist forces led by the League of Communists have assisted in improving the situation after the hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations, although the enemy is attempting here and there to destabilize the improved political and economic situation through slogans and pamphlets. Yet, contrary to these assertions, the socialist alliance [words indistinct] should struggle further against all forms which the enemy employs to destroy our revolution's (?victories). This was said at the meeting of the Commission for Intranational Relations of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference's Presidency which was held today in Pristina under the leadership of [name indistinct]. The [word indistinct] situation in Kosovo after the hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations was discussed. The Kosovo League of Communists action program does not oblige us to mark occasions alone, but on the contrary, it was said in the commission's meeting, it obliges us to change the created situation and fight against all nationalisms without taking their form or hue into account.

It was also said that the socialist alliance, as a front of all the organized socialist forces led by the League of Communists, should fight further against the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Furthermore, the SAWP should intensify its action to hinder this emigration (?because) the future of the province and country cannot be considered without the full equality of all peoples and nations in our country.

BRIEFS

SHIPS FOR USSR -- Under a contract concluded with the USSR Sudoimport, the USSR main administration for imports and exports of ships, the Apatin, Boris Kidric, Zrenjanin Becej, The Macvanska Mitrovica Sava and the Novi Sad shipyards in Vojvodina and the Tito Shipyard in Belgrade will build for the USSR 25 tugboats, three supply ships for oil exploration platforms, four anchor lifting ships for the same platforms, eight large tugboats and two large dredges. The total value of the contract is $100 million. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 81 p 9 AU]

MACEDONIAN ELECTRICITY RESTRICTION -- Skopje, 25 Sep -- Under the so-called third stage restriction of electric power consumption, coming into effect in Macedonia today according to the decision of the Macedonian Executive Council, the deliveries of electric power will be reduced -- in relation to the respective consumption plans -- by 15 to 20 percent to large consumers and by 10 percent to all others consumers. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 81 p 5 AU]